

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

F-15 ENHANCEMENT PACKAGE  
FOR SAUDI ARABIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a State Department memorandum dated April 7, 1981, which comments on the memorandum prepared by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), on the F-15 enhancement package for Saudi Arabia. The AIPAC memorandum appeared in the RECORD Tuesday, May 5, 1981.

The State Department reply follows:

MARCH 9, 1981.

HON. ALEXANDER HAIG, JR.,  
Secretary of State, Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Attached is a memorandum prepared by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and distributed to members of Congress concerning the proposed sale of equipment to Saudi Arabia to enhance F-15 aircraft previously aid.

I would like the Department of State to prepare a detailed response to this memorandum for inclusion in the record when this issues comes before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I appreciate your attention to this matter. If you have further questions, Mike Van Dusen, Staff Director of the subcommittee, can be reached at 225-3345.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on  
Europe and the Middle East.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., April 7, 1981.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the  
Middle East, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 9 forwarding a copy of the Memorandum prepared by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee concerning the proposed sales of F-15 enhancement items to Saudi Arabia. You asked for our comments on the memorandum and I am pleased to enclose our response.

As you know, officials of the Departments of Defense and State have been consulting very closely with many members of the Congress in the process of reaching Administration decisions on the sales. We greatly appreciate the exchange of views we have had with you and others and hope to stay in continuing contact with Members on these issues as we move toward notification.

During our consultations we were struck very forcefully by the virtual unanimity in the assessment of the Members that the strategic position of the United States and the West in the Middle East/Persian Gulf region has seriously deteriorated. Many Members expressed the concern that the

United States must respond quickly and effectively to deal with the threat to our friends and to our own interests in the area.

This is the precise objective of our proposed sales. These proposals form part of our broad strategic concept for dealing with the growing Soviet presence in the region. The Soviets will pursue all opportunities to weaken the stability of friendly nations and to aggravate and exploit tensions between regional states. We face a situation that demands a meaningful U.S. contribution if the erosion in security is to be halted.

In order for the United States to play a more active and direct role in protecting its own interests, however, we must strengthen the confidence of our friends by showing a willingness to help them defend their own national security. Helping our friends to defend themselves is closely associated in the Middle East policy of this Administration with the continuing search for a settlement to the Arab/Israel crisis. Security and peace are elements of our policy that cannot be separated. They are efforts towards the single objective: the development of conditions in the Middle East designed to block the Soviet advance and to protect vital American national interests and those of our friends.

Sincerely,

RICHARD FAIRBANKS,  
Assistant Secretary  
for Congressional Relations.

Enclosure.

## 1. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... The addition of FAST packs and AIM-9Ls will significantly enhance the offensive capability of the Saudi Air Force ... An F-15 so equipped has a combat radius of more than 1,000 miles compared with about 450 miles for an F-15 without the pods. The FAST packs permit Saudi aircraft to operate out of any base in Saudi Arabia against any target in Israel."

## Department of State comments

Saudi Arabia has requested additional equipment for its F-15s in order to provide a stronger defensive capability against the increased regional threat.

The conformal fuel tanks will increase the flying time and combat radius of an F-15 by about 40-70 percent, depending upon the flight profile (altitude and speed of flight) and payload (type and number of munitions carried). This will enable the Saudis to base their F-15s at airfields in the western part of the Kingdom and still carry out defensive missions over the strategic oil fields and facilities in the Eastern Province. Without conformal fuel tanks, the F-15s would have to be based at airfields in the eastern portion of the country in order to defend the oil facilities, and would thus be vulnerable to pre-emptive strikes on those airfields during the first hours of an attack. The added fuel tanks could also increase the length of time that an F-15 could remain on patrol over the oil fields, thus enhancing the protection for those vital facilities.

The AIM-9L missiles will provide the Saudi F-15s with an improved air-to-air defensive weapon which will provide a head-on intercept capability, thus reducing the time required for maneuvering in an air combat situation, and increasing the likelihood of

successfully intercepting and destroying attacking aircraft before they strike their targets. Like the fuel tanks, the new missiles will augment the capability of the F-15s to defend the oil facilities located within the combat range of potentially hostile aircraft from the northeast.

## 2. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... There is no threat facing Saudi Arabia which justifies the sale. The Soviet forces in Afghanistan are more than 1,000 miles from Saudi Arabia's eastern coast. Soviet expansionism unsettles the region, but it is Iran and Pakistan that are directly threatened, not Saudi Arabia. Credibility is strained in imagining Saudi Arabia using the enhanced range of its F-15s to strike at Soviet military targets in western Afghanistan ... South Yemen is deterred—as it has always been—by the obstacles of desert and distance ... Saudi Arabia requires nothing more to protect itself from a weak, probably imaginary threat from South Yemen ... There is little likelihood of an invasion of Saudi Arabia from Iraq ... Iranian threats to Saudi Arabia have been blunted by the Iraq/Iran war ... Today, Arab quantitative advantage is growing while Israel's qualitative edge has become dangerously eroded."

## Department of State comments

The most likely military threat confronting Saudi Arabia now and in the future is the danger that it will be attacked by neighboring Soviet-backed regimes. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution and the Iraq/Iran war underscore the extreme volatility in the region and the continuing danger that the Soviet Union will exploit instability to exert pressure or threaten Saudi Arabia through surrogates. Both Iran and Iraq are controlled by regimes that are ideologically hostile to Saudi Arabia and Saudi military planners must regard both countries as serious potential threats. Providing Saudi Arabia with effective defenses will strengthen its deterrent capability and ability to deal with political pressures from across the Persian Gulf.

Although it does not seem very likely that Saudi Arabia will have to engage Soviet aircraft in combat, that possibility cannot be excluded. The USSR could move major ground units to the Persian Gulf within a few days or land airborne troops directly in Saudi Arabia. Should there be a Soviet attack on the oil fields, Saudi Arabia should be in a position to offer a first line defense, while the commonality of equipment with the United States would enable our forces to move into the conflict more rapidly and efficiently.

The threat from South Yemen is not "weak" or "imaginary". South Yemen, well-armed and trained by the USSR, has attacked Saudi Arabia three times within the past 12 years. Although these engagements were limited, they carry a political message and it is important that Saudi Arabia be sufficiently well armed to deter any further adventurous actions by South Yemen in the future. The South Yemen threat to Saudi Arabia cannot be lightly dismissed given that country's past performance, its close links with both the Soviet Union and Marx-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.



ist Ethiopia and the large number of East European and Cuban advisors it employs.

### 3. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... Saudi Arabia is much less stable today than it was three years ago... The takeover of the Grand Mosque provides ample evidence... F-15s are of no value in meeting internal upheavals. The United States must not repeat the errors made in Iran by selling much advanced weaponry to an unstable client with internal discontentment rather than external threats."

### Department of State comments

It is simply not true that Saudi Arabia is much less stable today than it was three years ago. For example, there were disturbances among the Shi'as in the Eastern Province in 1979, but these were not repeated in 1980. The Saudi Government is proceeding carefully with its development programs so as to avoid unnecessary tensions and dislocations. In our judgment, the Mecca Mosque attack was carried out by religious fanatics, whose action had no popular support in Saudi Arabia.

Our sales of military equipment to Saudi Arabia are intended to counter external threats. At the same time, an improved defensive capability will enhance Saudi confidence and ability to deal effectively with external pressures that work against internal stability. A refusal, however, by the United States to help Saudi Arabia meet its legitimate defense needs would build popular dissatisfaction with close U.S.-Saudi ties.

### 4. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... The sale will not strengthen the Arab-Israeli peace process, since Saudi Arabia has been, and continues to be, a leading opponent of the Camp David Accords."

### Department of State comments

Saudi Arabia has indicated it opposes the Camp David agreements because in its view the Accords do not deal adequately with the problems of the Palestinians and Jerusalem. Prior to the Camp David Accords, Saudi Arabia gave its active support to the peace process. Saudi Arabia continues to advocate a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli crisis. The Saudis have consistently sought to reduce dangerous tensions in the region. The moderation of the Saudi approach has been greeted with hostility by such radical states as Libya.

As Saudi Arabia feels more secure in its own defense capability and in the reliability of US support, the Saudis will be able to consider their role in the peace process from a perspective of greater confidence. Saudi Arabia has great influence with the moderate states of the region and it will be important to enlist Saudi cooperation with a renewed peace effort.

The US considers the issues of peace and security in the Middle East to be mutually reinforcing. A comprehensive peace settlement must be based on security for the regional states. The development of adequate security must be accompanied by movement towards peace.

### 5. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... The Kingdom cannot defend itself over a broad front. The land mass is simply too large and the population base available for the armed forces is much too small."

### Department of State comments

As the AIPAC Memorandum notes, the Saudi military is very pressed for manpower. The purpose of our sale of AIM-9Ls and

conformal fuel tanks is to increase the efficiency of Saudi air defense assets while minimizing additional demands on Saudi manpower. With these enhancements the Saudis will be better able to defend their oil facilities and population centers from remote bases and with a reduced number of aircraft.

### 6. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... The vast Saudi buildup raises the obvious question of whether Saudi Arabia is stockpiling weapons for further transfer to a third country."

### Department of State comments

Our military sales agreements with Saudi Arabia prohibit the transfer of weapons or security information without our permission. The Saudi record in respecting those requirements is excellent and it is very unlikely that Saudi Arabia might transfer weapons to another country without our permission. But if such transfer did take place, the Saudis realize we could halt sales of spare parts and maintenance support, thus quickly and drastically reducing the effectiveness of these weapons.

### 7. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... Several times, including last month at the Taif Summit, Saudi leaders called for Jihad (holy war) against the Jewish state. In the past 32 years, Saudi forces have been engaged four times—three of them against Israel."

### Department of State comments

Saudi leaders have assured the United States that they have no offensive intentions against any country including Israel. Saudi forces have never been engaged with Israel in significant combat. For example, in the 1973 war, Saudi troops en route to take up reserve positions in Syria briefly encountered an Israeli patrol. There was some shooting and ten Saudis were casualties. Neither the patrol nor any other Saudi unit participated in any further military action.

Although Jihad is literally translated a "holy war", the term has gradually been inflated so that it has a usage much broader than its original meaning. The use of this term in a speech by Prince Fahd coincided with the holy Muslim day of Id Al Fitr and the Knesset's passage of a bill declaring Jerusalem the capital of Israel. In this context, the "call for Jihad" was a way of putting maximum emotional emphasis on the demand in the Arab world that Israel withdraw from its occupied territories, including East Jerusalem.

### 8. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... U.S. bases, facilities and a naval presence are the best deterrent to Soviet adventurism. Yet, Saudi Arabia has rejected American base arrangements in the Arabian Peninsula."

### Department of State comments

A willingness on the part of the United States to assist Saudi Arabia in acquiring reasonable and adequate self-defense capability will strengthen the prospects for enhanced U.S.-Saudi cooperation in the region. Cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the United States, based on shared interests and a common approach to the threat to our interests, is needed to underpin the U.S. security posture in the region.

Close U.S.-Saudi relations not only are important in their own right, but because other states in the area look to the Saudis—as the leading regional actor—to establish guidelines for their own relations and secu-

rity cooperation with us. Improved U.S.-Saudi ties will be reflected in better relations with neighboring regional states.

In the months ahead, we anticipate active consultations with the Saudis on ways that we can cooperate to strengthen the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf region to deter the Soviet Union.

### 9. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... The sale will not lead to oil price moderation or increased Saudi production. If anything, the sale will appear to be appeasement in the face of Saudi threats to cut oil production."

### Department of State comments

Saudi oil policy is obviously made on the basis of Saudi perception of their national interest. Over the years, the Saudis have, nonetheless, indicated they have a sophisticated concept of that national interest and how it relates to a broader concern for world energy requirements.

Since mid-1979, Saudi Arabia has maintained significantly higher oil production than its preferred levels, most recently in response to supply shortages resulting from the Iraq/Iran war.

Saudi Arabia has been a price moderate within OPEC. For extended periods—as at present—it has priced its crude well below the general OPEC level and below what the world market would sustain. The Saudis have increased their oil prices in the context of recoupling funds that would otherwise have gone as subsidies to oil companies and in the interest of pursuing price unification within OPEC with the consequent beneficial result of stabilizing the world oil market.

These production and pricing policies are increasingly criticized in Saudi Arabia. We cannot expect Saudi Arabia to pursue oil policies inconsistent with the Saudi leadership's view of national interest, but it is obvious that the Saudis will be more sympathetic to our concerns on oil issues when we sustain and build their sense of common interest with the Western world and the United States in particular.

### 10. AIPAC MEMORANDUM

"... Acceding now to the Saudi demand for F-15 offensive add-on equipment will be a test of Saudi Arabia's ability to force the United States into devaluing its own solemn commitments and into working against the national interest of the United States."

### Department of State comments

The United States Government takes the commitment made in 1978 very seriously; we would alter it only for urgent reasons. But the undertaking that the previous Administration made to the Congress with respect to the Saudi F-15s needs to be reevaluated in the light of the profoundly altered security situation in the region. The protection of vital U.S. national interests creates a need to modify the earlier assurances in order to afford adequate protection to the security of Saudi Arabia—a major objective of U.S. policy in the Middle East for thirty years. Our decision on the F-15 enhancement is part of the new overall strategy in the region, a strategy which should give Israel (as well as other friends) added security against the USSR and its surrogates.

It would be unwise not to respond to the increased threats to Saudi Arabia and American interests as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution, the Iraq-Iran war, and Soviet aircraft



in the Horn of Africa and South Yemen. Our friends understand the new requirements of the dangerous new circumstances. A willingness to respond to those dangers sends a forceful signal to our friends in the region that the U.S. will act in determination to support them and to protect our interests.●

## PENNZOIL REINVESTS TO BUILD U.S. RESERVES

### HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, everytime I read an oil company statement, my major concern is to see how much they are reinvesting of their earnings in searching for new oil and gas. The Pennzoil statement shows in 1980 they spent \$419 million in exploration of oil and natural gas. Their operating income out of their exploration and production company was only \$342 million while they were investing \$419 million in searching for new oil and gas.

With this aggressive approach, the company's reserves of crude oil and natural gas declined less than 1 percentage point in 1980. Its natural gas reserves declined only 2.5 percent in 1980 versus a 9-percent decline in 1979.

For instance, Pennzoil now has proved natural gas reserves of 1,177 Bcf in 1980 compared to 1,354 Bcf back in 1976. In millions of barrels of oil the reserves in 1980 are 98 compared to 109 in 1976.

Although they were able to receive \$1.93 Mcf as the average natural gas price in 1980 compared to 70 cents in 1976, it costs more than the additional profits to try to stay even in reserves.

Pennzoil is a well-managed company and an industry leader. Pennzoil is the leading motor oil used in America during 1980, and it has continued to increase its market share.

Hugh Liedtke is chairman of the board and Baine Kerr is president of this well-managed company that continues to plowback more than its earnings into building a stronger future reserve for America's petroleum needs.

Pennzoil has increased its undeveloped U.S. oil and gas acreage from 2,554,000 acres in 1978 to 3,375,000 acres in 1980. Their most active areas are North Dakota and Montana.

Deregulation of oil is helping make America again self-reliant. Pennzoil is among the progressive oil and gas companies who continue to reinvest more than their earnings to build domestic petroleum reserves.●

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION COULD SHOW IT IS SERIOUS ABOUT FIGHTING INFLATION BY RENOUNCING KEMP-ROTH

#### HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Dun's Review for May 1981 carries an interesting interview with the gentleman from Wisconsin, Representative HENRY S. REUSS, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. The interview well delineates the inflationary dangers of the administration's economic program. The text of the Dun's Review article follows:

While many Democratic members of Congress have been reluctant to criticize the Reagan Administration's economic and tax policies, an outstanding exception is Wisconsin's Henry S. Reuss. As the new chairman of Congress' Joint Economic Committee, the veteran liberal is using the influential panel as a forum to present a Democratic alternative to the Reagan economic plan.

The Wisconsin Democrat's determination to use the JEC as a vehicle to attack the White House's economic policies is causing a dramatic change in the panel, which was relatively nonpartisan under Reuss' predecessor, Texas Democratic Senator Lloyd Bentsen. Last year, the JEC's annual report, which called for major changes in the tax system to stimulate investment and productivity, received the unanimous support of the committee's Democrats and Republicans.

This year's annual report, which is a response to the Administration's economic package, follows the pre-Bentsen pattern of partisanship, with the Democrats and the Republicans filing separate recommendations. With the GOP members backing the White House program, the Reuss-led Democrats support an easier monetary policy, the scaling down of the tax cut and redirecting it to low-income groups, more investment incentives and standby authority to impose wage and price controls.

Both parties claim to be the true proponents of "supply-side" economics, with Reuss arguing that the Kemp-Roth 10% across-the-board tax cut goes too far. "It's really a demand-side tax cut that is alleged to have supply-side repercussions," he says. "The Reagan program will only make inflation worse. Instead of increasing savings and investment, the proposal will promote high consumption."

It is not only liberal Democrats who are wary of Reagan's tax cut plan, according to Reuss. Many business leaders are equally apprehensive. "Many CEOs are queasy about the size of the tax cuts and about a super-tight money supply policy," Reuss maintains. "They feel the same as many British businessmen over some of the antics of the Thatcher government."

Despite the divergent views on tax policy, Reuss is optimistic that some kind of tax bill will be enacted by Congress this year. "We can't afford to get bogged down," he says. "Both sides have to realize the need to modify their stands." However, the White House must show more willingness to compromise, Reuss contends. "The Reagan people want us to give up our souls for a year or two and approve everything they

give us. In return, they promise full employment without inflation."

But Reuss is skeptical that these goals can be achieved through the Administration's program and will push for changes now. "Democrats are disposed to go along with the Administration on regulatory reform and spending cuts," he says. "But they see the tax cuts as overly generous to high-income groups and too weighted towards the demand side. If the Administration will come down off its high horse, we could get a program out in a few weeks."

Reuss, 69, has represented the north side of Milwaukee in Congress since 1955, making him one of the most senior members of the House. A Milwaukee native, he is a graduate of Cornell University and Harvard Law School. He formerly chaired the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee but opted to head the Joint Economic Committee for his last two years in Congress (he has already announced he will retire at the end of this term). Very much at home with arcane economic issues, the scholarly Reuss enjoys being the point man for the liberal Democrats as they attack the Reagan program.●

## THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION

### HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, in these Chambers of May 28, the President of the United States justifiably drew the attention of the Nation to the heroic acts of Secret Service Agent Timothy McCarthy and District of Columbia police officer Thomas Delahanty during the attempted assassination attempt on March 30.

These men were heroes—no question about it. But we should keep in mind that heroic acts occur every day.

It is for that reason I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the work of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission—and in particular, to their award to a brave young man who risked his life for another.

It happened on November 29, 1979, in Staten Island, N.Y. A youth armed with a knife forced a female nurse into a van in a hospital parking lot. At the same time, 31-year-old Edward Michael Adler, a blood bank supervisor, was sitting in his automobile nearby.

Without regard for his own safety, Adler got on to the van's rear bumper and began shouting and pounding on the roof. As the assailant drove the van erratically around the parking lot, Adler fell off and suffered fatal head injuries. The nurse sustained lacerations before being thrown out of the van.

No doubt it was Adler's quick thinking and brave actions which saved the nurse from further injuries, or even death. But in coming to the woman's rescue, Edward Michael Adler lost his own life.



It was this act of heroism which prompted the Carnegie Hero Fund to award a medal to the young man, posthumously. The medal will be presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Adler of Lawrence, New York.

It will interest my colleagues to know that the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was founded in 1904 by that great American philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. The foundation was established to recognize those who risk their lives to save the lives of others. Like the Congressional Medal of Honor, which is awarded to members of our military for acts of bravery and heroism, the Carnegie Hero Fund Award is presented to civilians. Since its establishment, the foundation has made 6,400 awards.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when our generation complains that there are no heroes any more—when many people say they do not want to get involved—I think it is important for us to recognize the actions of those who dare to be brave. As a great teacher once said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."—John 15: 13.●

**LARRY YOUNG EARNS  
NATIONAL GOODWILL HONORS**

**HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1980

● Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, this is National Goodwill Week and this is the International Year of Disabled Persons. Here in the Nation's Capital to give meaning to this week and this year is Larry Young of Jacksonville, Fla.

Larry is disabled but he is not handicapped. He is 27 years old, 5 foot 3 inches tall, weighs 120 pounds, is partially paralyzed, has one leg, gets around in a wheelchair, and is a proud, productive citizen on honorable leave from his job at the Jacksonville International Airport.

Commemorating National Goodwill Week, proclaimed by the President, Larry will be honored by Goodwill Industries of America and participate in the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. He will tour the Capitol, the city, the area, and visit the national monuments, museums, and landmarks.

On Thursday, he will meet with Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, along with David M. Cooney, president and chief executive officer of Goodwill Industries of America.

Larry earned this week. He was chosen from thousands of disabled Americans as the best example this year for overcoming terrible handicaps

to become self-sufficient—able to find and keep a job, to earn wages, to shoulder family responsibilities, to play and vacation, and, yes, able even to pay taxes like every other citizen.

All of this seemed impossible when Larry was 6 years old. He and his brother were playing with their father's pistol. It went off and the bullet pierced his shoulder, ricocheted and severed his spine. He was, and is, paralyzed from the waist down.

Four years later, he fell and injured his left leg. It did not seem to be a serious injury but gangrene set in and the leg was amputated. He has repeatedly returned to hospitals for an ileostomy, colostomy, recurrent kidney stones, and spinal surgeries to stabilize his spine.

He was hospitalized so much that he never attended public school and became progressively shy, withdrawn, and isolated at home. He was unable to look a person in the eyes when talking to them in a barely audible voice. He was highly anxious when he had to meet persons.

Two years ago, when he was 25, Larry entered the work elevation program at Goodwill Industries of North Florida whose executive director is Robert A. Stern. He was assigned to repair small appliances. He became more confident of himself as he worked with others and asked to enter clerical skills training where he received formal classroom instruction of the first time in his life.

Classes included communications, assertiveness, anxiety, and depression management, problem-solving, physiology, and causes of stress, stress management techniques, leisure skills, emotional growth, dealing with disabilities and dealing with your physician.

About 6 months ago, Larry was hired. He applied for a job as a clerk-dispatcher in the Public Safety Department at the Jacksonville International Airport. It was his first job interview and he got the job.

Emergencies occur daily at an airport and, as a dispatcher in the central control room, Larry must receive and dispatch calls to law enforcement, crash, fire and rescue departments. Recently, Federal Aviation Administration inspectors made an unannounced test while Larry was on duty. They simultaneously pushed alarm buttons which would necessitate the dispatcher to send two law enforcement officers to two different points. Larry handled the emergency situations calmly, efficiently, and correctly.

"We do not consider him handicapped," said Frank C. Abernathy, superintendent of public safety.

The Young family has suffered many tragedies other than Larry's. His father is deceased and his mother's health is failing. A sister has cancer, a brother is partially blind, and Larry,

as the oldest son in a home with two sibling teenagers, provides emotional and financial support for the family.

He had two older brothers. One was home on leave from the paratroops after a tour in Vietnam. The other was home on leave from Army basic training and both had orders to go to Vietnam. En route to Miami to visit an aunt, their car crashed and both were killed.

These are events of the past and it is little wonder that Larry Young prefers to look to the future—with hope, now.

He manipulates his wheelchair expertly and alone, drives his own car and is getting stronger. He has his graduation certificate from the Goodwill clerical training program and is working for his high school diploma at the junior college.

Clearly, Larry Young has earned and won his position as National Goodwill Graduate of the Year from among the 167 Goodwill Industries in the United States and 49 affiliates in 32 other countries.●

**OAKLAND A'S SET ANOTHER  
RECORD**

**HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Oakland A's for setting a modern-day record by winning their first 11 games.

As the baseball season gets underway it is a pleasure to see the A's returning to the glory of the early seventies, when the Oakland A's held the world championship from 1972 through 1974. The recent sale of the A's to the Haas family and the return of manager Billy Martin signal a return to excellence for the A's and "Billy Ball."

This spring Oakland and "Billy Ball" go together like baseball, hot-dogs, and a beautiful day at the game.●

**FATAL SHORTAGE: TOO FEW  
MEDICS**

**HON. ROBIN L. BEARD**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. BEARD. Mr. Speaker, for a long time I have been critical of our military medical readiness posture. I have repeatedly referenced the Defense Department's own reports and data as justification for my critical view. However, during the previous administration, such evidence was consistently met with denials of the obvious facts.



Our classification system was used as a shield against the public's right to know that in the event of war, many young men would die for the lack of medical treatment.

The General Accounting Office will soon release a report I requested over a year ago. It will provide a dismal picture of our medical readiness capability. It is my hope that the new administration will consider this report with the urgency and seriousness it deserves. Also, it is my hope that this Congress will review the overwhelming evidence provided by this report and be moved to take corrective action promptly.

The report itself is quite voluminous, however, Rick Barnard, has written an excellent article on the report in the April 27 issue of *Defense Week*. Mr. Speaker, I insert his article in the RECORD:

**FATAL SHORTAGE: TOO FEW MEDICS**  
(By Richard Barnard)

Many U.S. infantrymen wounded during a war in Europe probably would not receive medical treatment. The Army would experience a severe and, for some, fatal shortage of doctors, nurses and combat medics immediately after its forces are mobilized for war. Contingency plans to overcome these shortages assume the Pentagon can immediately muster medical manpower, equipment and supplies which, in fact, will take years to obtain. Some Army enlisted medics are poorly trained and ill-equipped to handle the simplest of tasks, such as dressing a head wound, treating a chemical agent casualty or preparing surgical instruments.

Intra-service rivalries make the medical manpower shortages worse. The individual services refuse to pool their manpower and other medical resources, despite Defense Department directives to the contrary. Based on worst-case war scenarios, the Air Force and Navy would have 429 extra internists, for example. But some commanders in those services flatly state they would not disperse their surplus to the Army's field hospitals in Europe.

These ominous assessments are contained in a General Accounting Office (GAO) investigation of medical personnel shortages requested by Rep. Robin Beard (R-Tenn.). GAO concludes that drastic measures are required to improve the situation. In a report soon to be published, "Will There Be Enough Trained Medical Personnel in Case of War?" GAO recommends that Congress give the Defense Department the legal authority to draft medical specialists (doctors, nurses and technicians) in a national emergency. The Pentagon goes further. It wants legislation which would permit conscription of health care professionals by medical specialty and drafting of medical students and women doctors and nurses.

While a draft of medical personnel might stave off catastrophe, the Pentagon cannot rely on it entirely. The Pentagon's medical planning must be improved, GAO maintains. If the U.S. went to war tomorrow, for example, the Army would have on hand only 36 percent of the general surgeons and 40 percent of the operating room nurses which would be needed. Over the years, readiness exercises—such as the Nifty Nugget war game run by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1978—have repeatedly revealed such shortages. Yet the Pentagon has only

vague and incomplete contingency plans to find the specialists it would need—1,413 additional surgeons and 1,037 more operating room nurses—from the Public Health Service or Veterans Administration.

Training of Army medics and clinical specialists must be radically improved, the GAO asserts. And all medical personnel—enlisted and officers alike—should receive more combat-related training, the report maintains. GAO investigators obtained some alarming statistics from the four Army commands to which most enlisted medical personnel are assigned:

Approximately a third of the Army's medical specialists do not know required procedures for dressing head wounds, making heat applications to patients or sorting patients for care according to their medical needs.

Some operating room specialists do not know how to fabricate splints or prepare patients for anesthesia.

64-71 percent of about 8,000 medical specialists passed their basic skills qualification test in fiscal year 1980. To pass, soldiers must properly complete 60 percent of the tasks tested, such as purifying water bags and preparing field medical cards. Those who fail are considered unqualified in their military occupational specialty. Of 4,000 clinical specialists, 68-83 percent passed their qualification tests, which are administered at four different skill levels. In the reserves, 13-24 percent of 3,000 medical specialists passed, while 14-30 percent of 800 clinical specialist passed their skills tests.

Officers are ill-prepared for field medical service, chiefly because of lack of training in a combat environment. The Army requirement that medical personnel receive three days of field training annually "generally [is] not being met."

The Army Medical Corps' view of its readiness is far different from GAO's. After years of experimenting with large combat support hospitals, the Army is returning to "the tried-and-true Mobile Army Surgical Hospital [MASH] units," says Lt. Gen. Charles Pixley, Army Surgeon General. "The MASH is smaller . . . more mobile" so the Army will be able to place more surgical suites and hospital beds close to combat areas, Pixley maintains.

**ESTIMATED SHORTAGES OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL**

	No. short	Percent short
Army:		
General surgeons .....	1,413	64
Internists .....	749	38
Orthopedic surgeons .....	683	73
General medical officers .....	41	2
Anesthesiologists .....	202	61
Medical-surgical nurses .....	6,257	58
Clinical nurses .....	2,154	66
Operating room nurses .....	1,037	60
Nurse anesthetists .....	849	64
Nurse administrators .....	286	55
Patient care specialists .....	6,941	36
Medical laboratory specialists .....	2,156	37
Operating room specialists .....	2,168	38
Hospital food service specialists .....	1,783	45
Patient administration specialists .....	730	18

Army doctors, nurses and technicians regularly participate in NATO exercises, such as the enormous Reforger exercise held in Germany each year, Pixley asserts. "Tactical medical units participate in movement and maneuvers and furnish support" typical of what would be provided under combat conditions, the general told Congress recently. In addition, the Army's combat casualty course at Camp Bullis, Texas, requires doctors to operate in a field setting, concen-

trating on the treatment of trauma, chemical poisoning and other ills not frequently encountered in peacetime medicine, Pixley says.

Pixley will not comment on GAO's specific findings until its report is published, an Army spokeswoman said. But he has conceded many times that he would be way short of surgeons and other specialists if a war occurred.

Among GAO's other observations on the medical treatment soldiers would receive during a war:

One of the worst problems now facing medical planners is the inability of the Navy to provide medical support to the Marines because of a shortfall in deployable medical facilities such as field surgical units and hospital ships.

The Pentagon's most critical shortages are in the enlisted specialties, particularly the medics who provide emergency medical care on the battlefield. They have no equivalents in the civilian medical community, and training an Army medic takes three months.

The government has no authority to register, classify or draft medical personnel. Relatively few medical professionals can be found among the 18- to 26-year-old males who must register for the draft.

DOD needs contingency plans to deal with post-mobilization shortages. Much of its medical readiness planning focuses on the changes in threats and personnel levels likely to occur in future years. Plans for dealing with medical personnel shortages which will occur during a near-term war are incomplete. DOD should be ready to pool its own personnel, mobilize civilian doctors and use Public Health Service doctors.●

**INDIANAPOLIS TEACHER  
CENTER**

**HON. DAVID W. EVANS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. EVANS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, 1980, the Indianapolis Teacher Center marked its third year of operation. The center has been a tremendous success in providing professional enrichment for Hoosier educators.

Here teachers are given the opportunity to develop new techniques and activities which help them in the awesome task of educating our children. The center is not only a place to share ideas, it is also a clearinghouse of games, activities, and resource materials, as well as a printshop, and a workroom where those ideas can be actualized.

The center also offers workshops on a variety of subject areas. Some of these are conducted by local universities, others are developed by teachers themselves. Funds are provided by the center both to offset costs for the development of the workshops and to cover expenses for attending these or other professional meetings. Programs such as these are invaluable in stimulating professional interest in creative approaches to teaching.



All this adds up to enhancing the ability of our teachers to meet the needs of students and in helping them to realize their learning potential. I congratulate all those involved with the Indianapolis Teacher Center for its contribution to the fine institution of teaching and learning.●

**PRESIDENT REAGAN'S BUDGET IMPACTS CONNECTICUT'S RESIDENTIAL CONSERVATION SERVICE PROGRAM**

**HON. ANTHONY TOBY MOFFETT**

OF CONNECTICUT  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, May 6, 1981*

● Mr. MOFFETT. Mr. Speaker, during this budget debate, we have too often focused on grand strategies and economic theories. I encourage my colleagues to more closely reflect on how Gramm-Latta and the administration's budget proposals will affect specific programs, especially those which have a daily impact on the lives of our constituents.

One such program is the Residential Conservation Service. My colleagues and I on the Commerce Committee have heard many vocal advocates of this program, which provides residential conservation audits and information referral services. We have spent many hours crafting the legislation, originally included in the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 and perfected in the Energy Security Act of 1980.

And the RCS program is working. As the following article details, its successes in many areas have been greater than anticipated. In my own State of Connecticut, so many people have asked to take advantage of the audit that there has been a continual backlog. Apart from suggesting immediate low-cost/no-cost improvements, the conservation information provided will reduce both imports of oil into the region and consumers' fuel bills.

Yet, this program is one of many that is almost certain to face extinction under Gramm-Latta and the President's budget, both of which assume no funding for the RCS and numerous other conservation programs. Moreover, the almost total reduction in State energy funds would take away local ability to continue the program. Connecticut, for instance, has projected that the Reagan budget figures would reduce our energy division funding by 90 percent and result in the abandonment of many conservation initiatives.

I strongly urge my colleagues to consider the fate of the RCS program when they vote on the budget. I urge my colleagues to look beyond the short term and consider the long-term consequences of eliminating conserva-

tion programs. I urge my colleagues to consider whether they really want to increase import dependence, injure national security, and jeopardize the economic position of their own constituencies. Approval of the Gramm-Latta substitute promises to invite these possibilities.

[From the Energy Conservation Digest, Apr. 27, 1981.]

**RCS ENERGY AUDITS IN DEMAND**

Connecticut seems to have a hit in the making six months into its new residential conservation service (RCS) program, more than 20,000 home energy audits have been done—averaging about 4,000 a month—with a substantial backlog of requests for more. According to Marilyn Hesse, RCS program manager for the State Energy Division, the original goal was to do about 30,000 audits in the first year of the programs. Estimates are now up to 42,000 to 60,000 a year.

That success story is of special interest now that the entire RCS effort on the federal level is in jeopardy. The Reagan Administration is moving to eliminate all funding for the program in fiscal year 1982 and may act to have the legislation that created RCS repealed. RCS, established by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, requires major utilities to offer energy audits and other services to their residential customers. The Connecticut program is being run by Conn Save, a non-profit corporation formed by seven electric and gas utilities under the direction and supervision of the state energy office. Conn Save started a pilot program in November of 1979, providing 750 energy audits in the 11 town area around Meriden and Middletown. The program went statewide last Oct. 1.

With its high fuel bills and heavy dependence on home heating oil, Connecticut would seem to be fertile ground for a program like RCS. According to a 1979 annual report by the Connecticut Energy Advisory Board, the State's residential sector accounts for more than 25 percent of the state's energy use, or the equivalent of 1.3 billion gallons of oil a year. Fuel price increases hit Connecticut households particularly hard not only because of the dependence on oil but also because of a poorly insulated housing stock. More than 140,000—or 13 percent of the total—houses in the state have no insulation and less than five percent of the households who responded to a 1979 survey insulated homes to current-effective standards, the report says.

RCS in Connecticut offers tailor-made advice on energy savings. Orange and white Conn Save brochures inserted in customers' monthly utility bills offer home inspections by trained technicians who give on-the-spot low cost/no cost energy saving suggestions. Customers can request the inspections by sending in an attached coupon with the bill and then Conn Save will call to make an appointment for the auditor's visit, the cost is \$10, which may be waived for low-income persons. One to four-family housing units are eligible under the program.

A few weeks after an inspector's visit, the resident receives a report that includes an analysis of the home heating system and structure of the house, with specific instructions on how to reduce energy use based on the auditor's findings. The report also contains master lists of qualified installers, suppliers and lenders located in the customer's geographical areas, who have been approved by the State Energy Division. Conn Save also offers an "arranging service" to help in

securing installation and financing of agreements by listed firms. The work is done subject to a post-installation inspection.

As of last month—before the warm weather began to set in—there had been no let up in requests for audits and there was a continued backlog, according to Maxine Savitz, deputy assistant secretary for conservation at the U.S. Department of Energy.●

**GARREY CARRUTHERS**

**HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.**

OF NEW MEXICO  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, May 6, 1981*

● Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to praise the selection of Garrey Carruthers as Assistant Secretary of Interior for Land and Water Resources.

I have known Garrey for years back in New Mexico where we worked together on projects of mutual concern. Over the years I have known him to be articulate, personable, and warm. He is a hard-working, dedicated individual who will bring intelligence and drive to his new position. He has the capability to serve with distinction and I expect creative new approaches to the problems he will face.

He also brings the academic background necessary to understand the issues confronting him. At New Mexico State University he was a professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Business; he has been an acting director of the New Mexico Water Resources Research Institute, and is the author of more than 30 publications dealing with multiple use of natural resources and land and water resource economics.

Garrey is a man with the strength of his convictions, a quality greatly needed in Government today. I hope that as he assumes his role, his virtues will stand him in good stead. Given Government today, he will need it.

Thank you.●

**AMERICA'S OLDEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER ELOQUENTLY MARKS REAGAN'S RETURN**

**HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, May 6, 1981*

● Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the tragic events of March 30 have evoked an outpouring of emotion and appreciation for President Reagan the likes of which this country has rarely seen. One of the most thoughtful, eloquent statements of just what Ronald Reagan means to this country appeared in the Hoosick Falls, N.Y., Standard Press and the Washington County Post, which happens to be the



oldest weekly newspaper in America. This moving editorial was written by Publisher Nick Mahoney, and I would like to offer it here to my colleagues:

#### RETURNED TO THE PEOPLE

In recent days, newspapers and the electronic media have been featuring expert opinions concerning the accomplishments of the Reagan administration. Apparently there is something magic about the record of the first 100 days in any administration. Probably it dates back to the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, in 100 days, completely changed the social structure of America.

There is little doubt that during the first 100 days in which Ronald Reagan has been at the helm of the nation another transformation has taken place. Unless we are badly mistaken, a new spirit of relief, of enthusiasm, of confidence, has replaced what former President Jimmy Carter described as a national malaise.

Highly vocal, of course, are some citizens who take a fairly dim view of the budget cutting being applied by the Reagan administration. Some have logical and understandable complaints. There is little doubt that some people will be hurt by the curtailment of federal spending. Much of the criticism, however, comes from those who have been feeding at the public trough. They see the dismantling of some federal departments which furnish lush jobs for bureaucrats as catastrophes.

Americans see an effort finally being made to reduce the wanton waste of taxpayers' money. They see some attempt at stomping out crime and corruption from which citizens reeled following the Watergate affair, the Abscam plot in which high officials of government, including senators and representatives, were ensnared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the decision by a judge to demand repayment of bribe money taken by Spiro Agnew while governor of Maryland and vice-president of the United States.

The country, first plunged into despair by the attempt to assassinate President Reagan by what must be a mentally unbalanced young man, took heart, and admiration for the new president soared to new heights at the courage and buoyancy he showed as he fought to recover from a wound which might have been fatal.

America found a new reason to be proud when the Space Shuttle *Columbia* was rocketed into orbit and returned to earth to be used again, and to open a new era in the use of space.

People get a lift out of a foreign policy which suggests that it now is being based first on what is good for America. There is relief in knowing that additional money will be allocated for defense, for an increase in pay for the military, and that the military services will be augmented by additional personnel.

In our opinion, the atmosphere throughout America has changed for the better. And it gives senior citizens a lift to realize that the change has been spearheaded by a president who is 70 years old.

We are living during a period in which the government is being returned to the people.●

## SOUTH AFRICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS—PART II

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, after more than 9 years of discussion, the United Nations has been unable even to define what is terrorism, let alone condemn it outside of the narrow category of aircraft hijacking. The reason is simple: Influential members of the United Nations routinely support terrorism as a tactic to undermine other U.N. member states; but because there is opprobrium attached to terrorism, these states try to throw a cloak of rhetoric over their support for it by calling terrorist gangs "national liberation movements" and terrorists "freedom fighters."

This does not hold up. I believe most people will agree with the definition of terrorism I first offered in July 1976:

Terrorism: A violent attack on a non-combatant segment of the community for the purpose of intimidation, to achieve a political or military objective.

By this definition, not only the Palestine Liberation Organization, but also the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) are terrorist groups, not legitimate guerrillas waging unconventional warfare.

In view of the deliberations at the United Nations on Southwest Africa—Namibia—and South Africa, and the U.N.'s recognition of terrorist groups, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a research paper written by Carmel J. Schulz, a student at the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. Miss Schulz demonstrates that the United Nations General Assembly has betrayed the central task of the U.N.—the preservation of international peace and security.

The paper follows:

#### THE UNITED NATIONS AND SOUTH AFRICA

In southern Africa, the United Nations is failing miserably in its purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Instead, in addition to violating South Africa's political, social, and economic integrity and sovereignty, it is itself encouraging the disturbance of international peace not only by recognizing terrorist groups as liberation movements, but also by material and "moral" support for these movements' aspirations of destroying the government of South Africa. In 1973, by resolution 3151 (XXVIII), the General Assembly obligingly declared that "the South African régime has no right to represent the people of South Africa and that the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity are the authentic representatives of the overwhelming majority of the South African people." This resolution, which paved the way for the rejection in 1974 of the South African delegation's credentials, ignored the facts that the South African government is unquestionably the

only government in South Africa and that any one liberation movement, although the leaders may have the same color of skin as the "overwhelming majority of the South African people," does not represent the overwhelming majority. Both the UN and the OAU prefer to ignore the internal black parties and groups who do not resort to terrorist or guerrilla activities. (A glaring example of this occurred at the recent conference on Namibia held in Geneva where the internal parties were virtually ignored while great deference was shown towards SWAPO.)

The UN has accordingly often reaffirmed the "legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, apartheid and racial discrimination and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal suffrage." Not content with giving its blessing to the use of force, the UN has in resolution 35/29 and others urged "the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations" to increase assistance to such organizations as SWAPO. It has also pointed to the "need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle Against Colonialism and Apartheid established by OAU." A "group of experts" has even declared in a report released by the UN Institute for Training and Research that states have "a duty to assist, directly or through the United Nations, legitimate liberation movements in South Africa." So now states have a duty to encourage force as a means of settlement? The General Assembly seems to have adopted "a new 'socialist' form of the 'just war' concept" whereby "self-determination" is inferior to the right to keep a Communist state in tact, but "intervention is legal when it is in 'anti-colonial wars of national liberation' . . . despite the Charter ban on the use of force."

The encouragement of force by the UN has not been limited to passing resolutions condemning South Africa and to giving funds to "liberation movements". The U.N. Security Council has invoked and arms embargo under Chapter VII of the UN Charter on the grounds that South African policies constitute a threat to international peace. However, it is largely due to the UN and its efforts that the situation in South Africa is more than an internal problem to be solved by a progressive government. UN efforts include not only verbal and written encouragement in the United Nations and United Nations publications but also radio broadcasts from "Member States willing to provide facilities on their national radio stations" to southern Africa of "programmes on international concern over apartheid and on objectives of the United Nations." Considering the resolutions passed by the General Assembly and the habit of the UN in general to listen to "evidence" supporting only one side, it is not difficult to guess the tone of these broadcasts.

The UN also produces propagandistic films such as "Generations of Resistance" the editing of which is creative, prepares unbalanced and misleading studies and background material on South Africa, monitors all of South Africa's relations with other countries, and publicizes and pressures countries and companies that have relations with South Africa.

The amount of time, money, and energy the UN has devoted to anti-South Africa efforts in the past twenty years is unparalleled. The real tragedy is that the UN, this peaceful organization working towards a safe, healthy world and the economic ad-



vancement of all peoples, spends millions of dollars each year in support and encouragement of violence and death in southern Africa while famine caused by droughts and inter-African wars spreads through western and southern Africa killing, disforming, and retarding children whose mothers and fathers also suffer from malnutrition. Not only is the UN directing this money towards violence, it is also directing it against the country that provides food and fertilizer for the same countries whose governments are working for its overthrow and whose populations face famine.

Organizations like SWAPO and the ANC are supposedly the "authentic" voice of the people of southern Africa, the means by which "majority rule will be established;" therefore, consideration should be given to the methods, goals, and connections of these groups.

In Ovambo, the northern area of Namibia/South West Africa, land mines planted by terrorists are common. Fortunately for the soldiers who travel in land-mine resisting vehicles, the mines are for the most part a mere nuisance; unfortunately for civilians who travel in conventional vehicles, the mines mean death or mutilation. The mines are usually planted on small country roads used only by the inhabitants. (Security forces patrol these areas on foot.) A large majority of the total number of deaths due to land-mines "represents casualties among the local black population." Most of the mines are Russian-made or Yugoslav-made.

Although SWAPO supposedly would accept "free" elections under Security Council Resolution 385 and although the ANC purportedly supports free elections and majority rule, they are working to make sure that all candidates would be SWAPO or ANC leaders or supporters. This assertion is based partly on the Political Program of SWAPO which calls black political groups and individuals who do not follow its line of action "puppets" of South Africa and dismisses their views as "treacherous". It is also based on the reported intimidation of the local people by the abduction or killing of Ovambo civilians and headmen and the killing in South Africa of blacks who cooperate with the government whether they are black policemen, employees of government agencies, or former ANC members who have left the ANC to turn Security Policemen or state witness. In addition to an intolerance for opposition, SWAPO especially seems to be determined to deprive the people of their culture as individualism and tribalism are among the "reactionary tendencies" which must be combatted according to the SWAPO constitution.

The ANC is also responsible for numerous bombings of public places in which civilians have been killed, for sabotage attacks, and for hostage-takings resulting in deaths of civilians. South African incursions into Angola, Zambia, and Mozambique, which the UN has condemned as acts of aggression, have been in response to "murderous operations and acts of sabotage against the Republic of South Africa," perpetrated by terrorists harbored in these countries.

The close ties between SWAPO and the ANC and the Soviet Union are evidenced by the leaders of these groups, Sam Nujoma and Alfred Nzo, being invited to address the 26th Communist Party of the Soviet Union Congress, at which Nujoma described Brezhnev as a "devoted, staunch fighter for peace, detente, freedom and the peoples' independence and tireless champion of the rights and human dignity of all the world's

people." Also, representatives of SWAPO and the ANC receive military and political training in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the majority of their arms are supplied by the Soviet Union; most of the balance is supplied by Eastern European countries. The extent of this association casts grave doubts on the idea of the "spontaneous uprising of the oppressed people" and indicates machinations on the part of the Soviet Union to exacerbate the situation in South Africa to the Soviets' benefit since the Soviet Union would maintain a great deal of influence if not control over governments comprised of SWAPO and the ANC, and therefore over the mineral resources in southern Africa. The United Nations is co-operating nicely.

The prime minister of South Africa, Mr. P. W. Botha, in response to UN actions has stated that:

"The General Assembly of the United Nations, acting contrary to its own charter, makes less and less impression on South Africans. Its unbridled and ridiculous attacks on South Africa will not distract us from our direction of evolutionary development and stable progress."

Additionally the inconsistency and hypocrisy demonstrated by the failure of the Secretary-General and the Security Council to condemn the assassinations, murders, and abductions perpetrated by SWAPO while at the same time subjecting the South African government to "vicious attacks in the Security Council and to uncalled for and unjustified criticism" by the Secretary-General underscored their partisan stance. Whatever the purposes behind UN actions have been, the manner in which they were and are perpetrated has only worsened the situation. The UN has, in effect, rendered itself ineffective in any effort at a peaceful settlement because of its total lack of impartiality and its failure to listen to and consider different perspectives. Moreover, the response of some of the white South African population to what they consider malicious criticism and to the increased terrorism supported by the UN has been resistance to change and therefore to the reforms the government is instituting.●

#### THE VFW'S VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

HON. JAMES A. COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most fundamental and important aspects in the socialization process of American youth is their education in our history and the democratic principles upon which this Nation was founded. In order to foster a better understanding of what this Nation stands for, the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) has for the past 19 years been the sole sponsor of the Voice of Democracy scholarship program. This program, which attracts more than one-quarter million participants from over 8,000 schools, is one of the few national programs that emphasizes citizenship and duty to our country, as well as other patriotic virtues that at times seem to have been lost by many

youth in our Nation. The VFW has and continues to make a tremendous and invaluable contribution to our country by sponsoring this national forum on citizenship and love of their country. Their scholarship program, for the five best essays relating to patriotism, totals \$31,500, of which \$14,000 goes to the first-place winner.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that the 1980-81 winner of the VFW's Voice of Democracy award in the national competition is a young constituent of mine, Ms. Laura Agoston. Her essay is outstanding and moving. There is a message for everyone in it, and without objection, Mr. Speaker, I offer it for insertion in the RECORD. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

The message follows:

The homeroom bell has just rung. A voice over the loudspeaker: "Good morning. Would everyone please rise for the Pledge of Allegiance and salute to the flag?" This is the way my school days have begun for as long as I can remember. And it is something I want to remember. For my mornings are drab and rushed—stumble out of bed, throw on some clothes, choke down breakfast, run for the bus—except for those twenty seconds. For those twenty seconds, they are perfect. I stand up and look past the many different faces, past the two girls who continue to chat until we sit down again, past the boy who remains seated and half-sneering at the picture he sees. I look past it all and stare at that small cloth rectangle of white, red, and blue. I see something inside that flag. I see a person. I see myself. In a voice barely above a whisper, I shout to anyone who cares to hear my constant loyalty to my country.

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." It's so familiar it is easy to slur together in a droning voice so you can't even understand the meaning of the words anymore. Yet, even on the thousandth time, I can't say them lightly. In hopes for myself, hopes for the preservation of ideals I admire and a way of life that nurtures the wildest variety of people, there is, there can only be, America. Liberty, equality—these aren't corny impossible dreams to me; they are a living, working, reality to be striven towards everyday. A vision set before our eyes in unforgettable prose by the men who founded this nation. Over the castles of Europe, the Founding Fathers chose America. A difficult decision? Not for them, because they had foresight. Europe was experienced and wise, yes, but American was young and strong, with limitless possibilities. What was true then is still true today.

We have come to expect from America everything she has to give, because America demands it of herself. We are that self. I am that self. A part of it, anyway. A part insignificantly small, yet vital, as we all are vital. My commitment to my country? How can it be anything less than total and lifelong? I am, I always shall be exultant at her triumphs, devastated by her failures. Patriotism isn't sentimentality, it's logic. The kind of logic that tells me that I would be diminished, an outsider, in terms of attitude and philosophy if I had to live indefinitely in any other nation. America takes everything I have and returns it with multiplied



strength. If I don't grow up to build a monument in marble, or to plant a flag of the United States in the soil of another planet, know now of my faithfulness to my country.

The Pledge of Allegiance is over now in homeroom. People remove their hands from their hearts, and the noise level rises. I have affirmed my felt-out and thought-out commitment to my country yet another time. I sit down, alive and whole. An American. ●

#### SENATOR PAUL LAXALT

#### HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, Colman McCarthy, the widely respected, nationally syndicated columnist, recently wrote a column on Senator PAUL LAXALT which is an insightful portrait of a leading conservative legislator. Mr. McCarthy is a philosophical liberal, and so his comments are especially interesting. I count Senator LAXALT as one of America's great resources, and so I am pleased to share Mr. McCarthy's commentary with my colleagues:

[From the Chicago Tribune, April 6, 1981]

#### LAXALT: A CREATIVE FORCE ON THE RIGHT

WASHINGTON.—Influence stories have been making the rounds these past few months about Sen. Paul Laxalt, the Republican conservative from Nevada who is a Ronald Reagan confidant. Laxalt is known as Reagan's eyes and ears in the Senate, these audio-visual skills presumably serving as a White House sonar system to probe submerged senatorial thought.

Laxalt surely has influence, but to my mind the most revealing story about him involves how he himself is open to being influenced.

The event happened in October, 1977. The Senate was debating legislation that would empower the Department of Transportation to move ahead with air bags, the much-needed safety devices for automobiles. In the past, Laxalt had voted against the air bags, as did most other Senate conservatives.

On the morning of the debate, Laxalt read a newspaper article that presented arguments favoring air bags. He was influenced by the piece. He switched his vote that day and came out in favor of air bags.

The next morning, Laxalt took the time to hand-write a letter to the reporter. It was a gracious note, one that offered warm thanks to the reporter for persuasive insights.

Whatever talents Laxalt may be using in the service of Ronald Reagan, his presence in national life as a politician with an open and developing mind is much the greater benefit. Laxalt enhances American conservatism at a moment when its ruffraff faction, of which he has not been a part, is more vocal than ever.

When I spent part of a recent afternoon talking with Laxalt in his office, he sighed about some of the brethren who have strayed to the far-Right fringes.

"I had the damndest experience once," he said, "I went to southern California to speak to a group of the hard Right—really hard, the kind that chewed up Reagan for years

because he wasn't conservative enough. The master of ceremonies, introducing me, was going to do me a favor by quoting my conservative rating with the American Conservative Union: 'Our speaker has a 93 per cent conservative rating,' he said. My God, the curtain came down. These people were turned off. You know why? Because I was seven per cent suspect."

Laxalt laughs uproariously at the story. He enjoys merriment. He is graced also with a detachment about politics. In 1970, after a term as governor of Nevada, he took a sabbatical from politics. He stayed on the outside for four years. Laxalt said the time off gave him an invaluable perspective: "I learned personally that I can walk away from politics—and all the so-called power—and not miss it a bit, which is a good feeling. It's good to know you can leave this business and you can survive very nicely. It tends to make you a lot more independent."

Another help is to have an independent mother and father when you are growing up in the open spaces of the northern Nevada rangelands. As a young buckaroo finishing high school, Laxalt wanted to go to the University of Nevada at Reno, but his father, an immigrant Basque sheepherder, and his mother, who was to bear six children in all, were Catholics. It would be no state school or secular education for this son.

Again, Laxalt laughs kindly at the recollection: My militant mother put me behind bars at Santa Clara University in California with the good Jesuit fathers. He enjoys ribbing his liberal Catholic friends that the Jesuits should be blamed for how he turned out.

Laxalt is enjoyable company, despite his lizard-skin boots and despite some of the frightful positions he has taken. In the last session of Congress, he voted against aid to Nicaragua and against the Alaska lands bill. He backed draft registration and was in favor of aid for private schools. He is a booster, too, of James Watt, the bulldozer disguised as a secretary of interior.

What saves Laxalt—or "reduces culpability," as his Jesuits would say—is the grounded honesty of his conservatism. When he speaks of a conservative virtue like self-reliance, it is in the context of having it bred into his bones as a way of life, not picked up later in some boardroom as a handy ideology.

"I'm a conservative," he says, "because I was raised by parents who came here not speaking the language, who took advantage of the system through hard work, and raised and educated six of us. This gave me a philosophy of self-reliance and respect for the system and its opportunities."

That doesn't explain things completely. But combined with Laxalt's open-mindedness, integrity, and sense of detachment, it's a reason to be grateful that Reagan has him close by. ●

#### U.S.S. "CORPUS CHRISTI"

#### HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mrs. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 25, 1981, the U.S. Navy's newest nuclear attack submarine, the *Corpus Christi* (SSN-705), was launched at Groton, Conn. As you can imagine, the reaction to the name

of this submarine, which in English means "Body of Christ," has centered on the propriety of naming an instrument of untold destruction after the Prince of Peace. I would like to share one of the many letters I have received urging that the Navy rename its newest submarine more appropriately:

As United States citizens and followers of Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, we are appalled by the insensitive proposal to name a nuclear attack submarine *Corpus Christi* (The Body of Christ), and we demand that the submarine be immediately renamed.

This letter was signed by 196 parishioners of Our Lady of Mercy Church in East Greenwich, R.I. I believe that it represents the sentiments of many of my constituents.

As a further demonstration of the opposition to the naming of the newest U.S. nuclear submarine I offer this article from the April 25 Providence Journal:

CUMBERLAND.—The social action arm for the Religious Sisters of Mercy in Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts has joined in the criticism voiced by a Connecticut Catholic priest against naming the Navy's next fast-attack nuclear submarine the USS *Corpus Christi*.

Corpus Christi is a city in Texas, but the words also mean "body of Christ," in Latin. The Rev. Edmund S. Nadolay, director of the Office of Radio and Television for the Archdiocese of Hartford, drew attention to the phrase earlier this week when he labeled as "despicable" attempts to attach the name to an instrument that would be identified with "killing" and with "the worst sin of mankind, nuclear attack."

Sister Barbara Riley, a spokeswoman for the social action group, the Office of Peace and Justice of the Sisters of Mercy, said the nuns are urging people to attend a rally and teach-in at Griswold Monument in Groton, Conn., at 10 a.m., April 25, the day of the launching.

Rep. Elizabeth Morancy, D-Providence, told House members yesterday that she found the submarine's name "blasphemy on the part of the U.S. government" and "are insults to all who profess the Christian religion and to all humankind." Rep. Morancy, a Roman Catholic nun, said she will attend the launching in Groton to protest.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge the Secretary of the Navy to take the views of my constituents to heart in any consideration of changing *Corpus Christi's* name and to keep them fully in mind in the future naming of naval vessels. ●

#### GREELEY HILL

#### HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me much pleasure to share with my colleagues the following article from the Modesto Bee describing the commendable activities of the citizens of



Greeley Hill, a former stage coach stop in the Mother Lode country of my district.

In January, when a large old oak tree fell and left the old senior center in ruins, these folks decided to begin the rebuilding project on their own rather than going through the paperwork and waiting involved in getting a Government grant—although one would have been very helpful. They got the project underway by donating labor and some materials, and holding fundraising events to buy the rest. The same was true with the school, the firehouse, and the clubhouse, and I feel this should serve as a refreshing reminder to all of us of the great potential of good old-fashioned community spirit, pride, and self-reliance.

[From the Modesto Bee, Apr. 4, 1981]

#### GREELEY HILL

(By Bob White)

**GREELEY HILL.**—Folks in this Mother Lode former stage coach stop pride themselves on their community spirit—certainly they don't wait for the government to get things done.

A case in point is the new senior citizens building.

The town's old senior center came to a rather sudden end in January when a big old oak tree fell on it.

The town would accept a government grant to rebuild it, but grants take reams of paperwork and lots of waiting.

And beside, "there's always so many strings attached to those grants," said Fred Leigh, president of the Greeley Community Club.

Instead, townfolk have decided to go ahead with it on their own.

"This way, we can build it the way we want it," Leigh said. He pointed out that people in the community, especially the old-timers, have a lot of experience at getting things done without using tax dollars.

When a school was needed years ago, local folks got together and built it themselves. The Mariposa County Unified School District has since taken it over, and has added some more classrooms. But as for the old original building, Greeley Hill people donated their labor and some of the materials, and held money-raising events to buy the rest of the materials.

The same was true with the fire house, the clubhouse and the old seniors' center.

When the old center succumbed to the oak tree, there was no doubt another would be built. Planning began the following day.

The culprit oak and another that was in danger of falling were used to start the fund drive. Volunteers cut them up into six cords of firewood, then sold the wood for \$90 a cord.

Loss of the old structure was quite a blow to the senior citizens group because the building, though very small, was in constant use. Lunch was served there daily as part of the nutrition program provided by the Central Sierra Area Agency on Aging.

The agency also used the building to provide information, referral and paralegal services to the elderly.

The senior citizens group was proud of that old building. The seniors didn't actually build it; it used to be a storage shed and outhouse for the community center next door. But in 1976, some volunteers went in and fixed it up as a meeting place.

The nutrition program and some of the other activities from the senior citizen

center have been moved into the community clubhouse temporarily.

The Agency on Aging has indicated it might be able to come up with some money to help equip the kitchen of the new building, but people here have already started pitching in to help raise the rest of the estimated \$30,000 to \$35,000 cost of materials.

Leonard Deutsch donated some pigs to be auctioned off, and women have gone to work on quilts, bedspreads and afghans to be sold at the auction.

Leigh said money also will be raised through public dinners and breakfasts, and each local household is being asked to contribute \$10.

Leigh, whose club is coordinating the project, said he's not sure when construction will start. "It depends on how fast we raise the money to buy the materials," he said.

As for the cost of labor, there won't be any. "The people here will pitch in to build it," Leigh said.

The construction plans are being drawn up by Realtor Larry Schutt with technical advice from Mariposa County officials, and carpenter C. E. Penland will help ramrod construction.

Greeley Hill dates back to 1849, when the Dudley family set up a stage stop here and the Bean family established a steam-operated sawmill, according to Bernice Stewart, who used to teach at the old school house. Another early-day resident was Horace Greeley, but not the famous journalist, Stewart said.

The main industries used to be mining and logging. Now it's pretty much just logging, although some of the mines that shut down during World War II are starting to open up again.

There aren't too many jobs to be found here, which probably accounts for the fact that, while the community is growing, most of those moving in are retired people.

\* \* \*

They don't have much argument with County Supervisor Eugene Dalton, who represents this area. He's the one who came up with the idea of cutting up the old oak to start the fund drive, someone pointed out.

And he does what he can to get his district its fair share of the county larder, but "he has to politic with four other supervisors, and sometimes they gang up on him," someone else said.

People here wouldn't mind seeing the county kick in a little money for the senior citizens project, and Dalton has said he would see what he could do about that.

But the local folks are philosophical about it. If the county comes through, fine; it would be appreciated. If it doesn't, the new building is going to get built anyway. The community has done it before, and it can do it again.

That community spirit is one of the things newcomers Bob Scannel and his wife Irene love about Greeley Hill. They said they fell in love with this area and its people two years ago during a vacation trip along Highway 49.

Tired of the "hurry-up pace" and the "distrust and apparent uncaring" of people in the big city, Scannel went back home to Los Angeles, quit his job as a computer supply salesman and the family moved here. ●

## RUNAWAY TAXES MAY DRIVE US ALL TO WELFARE

### HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, May 10, marks the day in which the average American worker stops working to pay his taxes and starts working for himself. Every dime he has earned from January 1 until that day will be consumed by Government at all levels.

This situation has gotten so out of hand that we are fast approaching the point where the total value of public assistance benefits paid to a welfare family is close to catching up with the take-home pay of the average wage-earner trying to support his family.

To demonstrate just how serious the problem of runaway taxation has become, I would like to offer, to my colleagues, a recent editorial which appeared in the *Saratogian* (N.Y.) newspaper. This excellent piece graphically illustrates why this Congress must support President Reagan in his efforts to cut the tax burden of all Americans across the board.

The editorial follows:

#### WORKER'S TAX BILL HITS SHOCKING PROPORTIONS

As President Reagan prepares to address a joint session of Congress tonight to push his economic program, the Tax Foundation Inc., a tax research group, has come out with some shocking figures.

According to the group, the average American spends nearly three hours of his work day earning money to pay federal, state and local taxes—the largest single item in the family budget.

A typical U.S. worker labors two hours and 49 minutes during an eight-hour day to pay his tax bill, the group says. Meanwhile, it takes a worker 88 minutes a day to cover his next highest expense, housing and household operation.

Federal taxes, the group says, claim one hour and 56 minutes of a worker's day. State and local taxes take another 53 minutes worth of a worker's earnings.

When taxation reaches the point where a worker is spending more than a third of his day—or nearly two days out of each five-day week—earning money to pay his tax bill, it is obviously time to take a hard look at our system.

The greatest pressure against the budget cuts proposed by President Reagan is coming from those who fear disastrous consequences for social programs. And indeed, we must be careful not to write off the truly needy in our society.

But unless something is done, we may all need the help of social programs.

The welfare of all segments of society is certainly an important concern of government on all levels, from local to federal. But when it is costing that much to accomplish our goals, we have to think there's a better way. ●



## HONORING FRANK ANNUNZIO

## HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished friend and colleague, Representative FRANK ANNUNZIO, was recently honored by Goodwill Industries of Chicago and Cook County, Ill., as the "Public Servant of the Year." Frank received this award at a luncheon in his honor on April 23, and was doubly honored when Gov. James Thompson issued a formal proclamation naming April 23 as Frank Annunzio Day in our State. Since Governor Thompson is the leading Republican in Illinois and FRANK ANNUNZIO is one of our leading Democrats, this event underscores FRANK's public service and well-deserved popularity.

In a statement issued by Goodwill Industries for the occasion, the organization declared:

It is well known to the citizens of Chicago that no one who encountered problems or who espoused causes has ever had his communications ignored by his Congressman, if his Congressman were Frank Annunzio.

Hard working and responsive, Congressman Annunzio personifies public service at its best—a statesman who is in touch with the people.

His advocacy on behalf of the handicapped and disadvantaged is a matter of public record, but little known is his direct assistance to Goodwill Industries when called upon by Goodwill trustees for his support. He diligently pursued the matter to its successful conclusion.

Such quiet acts of dedicated service, repeated hundreds upon hundreds of times during his Congressional career, have won him the respect and gratitude of the Chicago-land community and merits recognition.

And Governor Thompson said in his proclamation:

## STATE OF ILLINOIS, PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Honorable Frank Annunzio, Member, U.S. House of Representatives, continually espouses the needs of his Chicago constituency on the national level and is vigilant in his pursuit of answers to local problems; and

Whereas, he has exhibited a firm commitment to improving the well-being of others and, thus, exemplifies outstanding statecraft in his devotion to duty; and

Whereas, because he has expressed through his actions advocacy for the handicapped and disadvantaged, he is being honored by Goodwill Industries;

Therefore, I, James R. Thompson, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 23, 1981, to be FRANK ANNUNZIO DAY in Illinois in recognition of his outstanding public service to the people of our state.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, this sixteenth day of April, in the

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one, and of the State of Illinois the one hundred and sixty-third.

JAMES R. THOMPSON,  
Governor.

Many of FRANK's friends and colleagues also sent congratulatory messages on "Frank Annunzio Day", and some of these included:

[Telegram]

Hon. FRANK ANNUNZIO,  
Care Peggy Markey, Chicago Goodwill, Chicago, Ill.

My heartiest congratulations on your receipt of the Chicago Goodwill Public Servant of the Year Award. It is especially fitting that your award be presented on April 23, Shakespeare's birthday, for no one has better followed Shakespeare's admonition to the public servant to "Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and Truth's." May we all learn from your example.

Sincerely,

SIDNEY R. YATES,  
Member of Congress.

[Telegram]

Hon. FRANK ANNUNZIO,  
Care Peggy Markey, Goodwill Industries, 120 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FRANK: I am sorry that I am unable to attend this luncheon, but wanted to send my congratulations to you for being named "Public Servant of the Year." Frank, you surely deserve this honor, and are undoubtedly worthy of this award.

Your friend,

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI,  
Member of Congress.

[Mailgram]

Congressman FRANK ANNUNZIO,  
Care Peggy Markey, Goodwill Industries, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FRANK: I am sorry I cannot be in attendance on the occasion of your being honored by Goodwill Industries. Your years of outstanding public service and contributions to your constituency are deserving of such an honor. Congratulations and keep up the good work.

HAROLD WASHINGTON,  
Member of Congress.

[Telegram]

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
April 13, 1981.

Hon. FRANK ANNUNZIO,  
Care Goodwill Industries, Attention Peggy Markey, Chicago, Ill.

Congratulations on the occasion of being selected Public Servant of the Year. It is a fitting and well-deserved honor for a long term dedicated servant of the people. I know the citizens of the Eleventh District of Illinois are justly proud.

I regret that a prior commitment precludes my being present to personally convey my congratulations, but they are, nonetheless, sincere.

GUS SAVAGE,  
Member of Congress.

[Mailgram]

OAKLAWN, ILL.,  
April 23, 1981.

Congressman FRANK ANNUNZIO,  
Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.  
Sorry to be late. Congratulations on your award as Public Servant of the Year. It was well deserved.

MARTY RUSSO,  
Member of Congress.

[Telegram]

CHICAGO HEART ASSOCIATION,  
Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1981.

Hon. FRANK ANNUNZIO,  
Chicago, Ill.

It is my extreme pleasure to be the bearer of congratulations on behalf of the board of governors, the volunteers, and staff of the Chicago Heart Association in saying amen to the award Public Servant of the Year bestowed on you by Goodwill Industries. The only change we would make in the title is its time frame, for your record of concern and accomplishments for the Chicago metro-community does not stand just one year. The title of your award should read Public Servant of the Century.

Warmest regards,

RAYMOND M. RESTIVO,  
Executive Director.

Considering FRANK's long career in public service—he was first elected to the 89th Congress in November 1964, and prior to that he was director of the Illinois Department of Labor from 1949 to 1952—it comes as no surprise to many of us who know him well that our Governor proclaimed a special day honoring FRANK. We are only surprised that such an honor has not come sooner, for he has long been known as a champion of the people—not only representing his constituents above and beyond the call of duty, but a man whose patriotism knows no bounds, a representative of all Americans, with a special place in his heart for the average person who needs help. He has fought for the rights of consumers, veterans, the handicapped and disadvantaged, and minorities with equal vigor.

Through the years, his dedication and compassion have been recognized by a myriad of organizations who have acknowledged his services where their own special awards and these have included:

Awards received and organization memberships:

"Knight Cross of Polonia Restituta Order," highest civilian award given by the Polish Government in Exile—1978.

"Grande Ufficiale dell'Ordine" (Italy's highest civilian medal) from the Republic of Italy—1978.

Distinguished Service Award, Polish American Congress, Illinois Division—1978.

Distinguished Legislator Award, United Hellenic Voters of Illinois—1978.

Philip A. Hart Public Service Award, Consumer Federation of America—1977.

DePaul University Alumni Award, for distinguished leadership, achievement, and service in the community—1977.



Marconi Award, Order Sons of Italy in America—1977.

Best Legislator Award, Polish American Political League, Chicago, Illinois—1976.

"Man of the Year" Award, United Polish American Council, Chicago, Illinois—1976.

Pope John XXIII Award, Italian Catholic Federation, Chicago, Illinois—1972.

"Man of the Year" Award, Combined Veterans Association of Illinois—1972.

"Man of the Year" Award, National Hemophilia Foundation, Chicago, Illinois—1972.

Merit Award, Polish-American Congress, Illinois Division—1972.

Congressional Award for Outstanding Illinois Veteran Legislative Leader, Illinois Department of the American Legion—1971.

Honored at the Fifth Annual Interfaith Dinner Dance sponsored by the Chicago Chapter of Magen David Adom, Israel's official Red Cross Services—1971.

Captive Nations Proclamation Medal, Captive Nations Committee, Chicago—1970.

"Man of the Year" Award, Justinian Society of Lawyers, Chicago, Illinois—1969.

"Man of the Year" Award, Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, Chicago, Illinois—1969.

"Man of the Year" Award, Italian-American Police Association, Chicago, Illinois—1968.

"Man of the Year" Award, Gregorian Society, Chicago, for outstanding contributions to education—1965.

President, Illinois State Society, 1967-1968, 1968-1969.

Knights of Columbus—4th Degree.

Bishop Shell Medal, Catholic Youth Organization—1949.

General Chairman of the Villa Scalabrini Development Fund (Italian Old Peoples Home).

Mr. Speaker, we who know FRANK are well aware of his hard work and invaluable contributions in this Chamber. I know we all share FRANK's pride in this special recognition and wish him continued success and fulfillment—it goes without saying the he will continue to find these in serving his fellow citizens.●

#### NEW POLICY NEEDED ON NAMIBIA?

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, now that President Reagan has announced a new foreign policy that calls for U.S. opposition to Soviet-sponsored terrorist groups camouflaged as local "liberation" activities, it is time for the U.S. Congress to blow that whistle on further use of U.S. tax dollars by the United Nations to subsidize Soviet-sponsored terrorists.

This year U.S. taxpayers will be asked to contribute nearly \$600 million to the U.N. budget, nearly 25 percent of the total. The United Nations General Assembly will spend millions of dollars, including U.S. taxpayer dollars, to equip, finance, and train terrorists. One particular group of which

I have personal knowledge is the South West Africa People's Organization—usually known as SWAPO—which is completely armed with Russian weapons, supported by 20,000 Cuban troops at the SWAPO bases in Angola, and trained by Russian, Cuban, and East German technicians. These SWAPO terrorists are carrying on a constant guerrilla campaign of violence across the border against the black civilian population of northern Namibia for the Soviet bloc. Congress should forbid the U.N. use of hard-earned American tax dollars to finance SWAPO.

The United States has a basic national security interest in preventing this Soviet takeover of yet another country in Africa. The southwest coast of Namibia has the only deep water port between Cape Town and Luanda, Angola, 1,500 miles to the north, capable of being used by the Russians as a nuclear submarine base. Moreover, Namibia not only has the largest uranium mine in the world, but also possesses one-sixth of all the uranium in the free world, as well as vast resources of copper, zinc, diamonds, and other minerals.

In Soviet hands, the U.S.S.R. would be in a position to dominate the sea lanes of the Atlantic, bisect the oil lifeline from the Persian Gulf and deny to the West access to these vast uranium and other resources.

A recent Washington Post article—May 1, 1981—by Don Oberdorfer is some evidence that the U.S. Government may be moving toward a more sensible foreign policy in Africa.

The Reagan administration has told African nations that it is willing to lead the way toward a negotiated settlement of the Namibian conflict but will abandon the effort unless there are realistic prospects of success.

This message was taken to 12 African countries earlier this month by Chester A. Crocker, who has been nominated to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs, according to a State Department briefing for reporters yesterday.

The possibility that the Reagan administration might "disengage" from an unproductive international effort on Namibia was "not a threat but a reality," said a State Department official intimately familiar with the Crocker trip. He cannot be named under the ground rules of the briefing.

The new U.S. administration had "a limited and finite amount of capital" to expend on foreign affairs and therefore will not continue major efforts in an area likely to produce failure, Crocker is said to have told the Africans.

In the case of Namibia, the thinly populated but mineral-rich land between South Africa and Angola, the administration sees three choices:

A fruitless attempt to pursue a settlement under the original terms of U.N. Security Council resolution 435, which continues to be strongly backed by African "front-line states" but has been "something of a dead letter" for at least a year, in the view of the Reagan administration.

A "strengthened and reinforced" resolution 435 involving formal constitutional pro-

tections and implementation guarantees for groups within Namibia before an election to choose an independent government there.

This approach would be facilitated by an improved "regional climate" flowing from the withdrawal of Cuban and Soviet forces from Angola, in the administration view.

U.S. disengagement from the Namibia effort if it cannot find a way to work productively with black African states, South Africa and the four other Western nations—Britain, France, West Germany and Canada—that have comprised the "contact group" seeking to arrange a settlement.

The next step toward a solution, after Security Council proceedings this week in New York, is a scheduled meeting Sunday in Rome of foreign ministers of the "contact group" nations, including Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr.

After that, the United States expects an airing of the issues with South African Foreign Minister Roelof (Pik) Botha, who is scheduled to visit Washington May 15, and further detailed discussions by senior officials of the contact group nations who are to gather here in the second half of May.

Crocker, in his recent visit to Angola, told the Luanda government that the United States will not establish diplomatic relations without a withdrawal of Cuban troops, according to the State Department official.

Crocker was not asked for, nor did he give, assurances that the administration will not support UNITA, an Angolan guerrilla faction led by Jonas Savimbi, who opposes the Luanda government, the State Department official said.

The official said, "There have been no decisions taken to become involved in direct support of Savimbi, nor is there any plan to do so in terms of tangible support."

However, the official called Savimbi "a genuine and legitimate nationalist leader" and said it is "a simple political fact" that "there will be no peace in Angola until [Savimbi's] people have a cut of the pie."

How a political compromise between the Angolan government and Savimbi might be arranged is "not for us to say," the U.S. official said.●

#### PROGRESS ON ETHICS IN THE HOUSE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 6, 1981, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### PROGRESS ON ETHICS IN THE HOUSE

A group of Hoosier religious leaders recently asked me what Congress had done to restore its integrity in the eyes of the American people. By asking that question they showed a concern I have often noted among voters in Indiana: Hoosiers want elected officials who are honest and straightforward. My response was that the House's record of dealing with the misconduct of members is not as good as it should be. I added, however, that the record of the last four years is encouraging.

Every Congressman hears complaints about the misconduct of his colleagues. The so-called "Abscam" affair (in which several legislators took money from government



agents who pretended to represent Arab sheiks) has served to make these complaints sharper than ever. Extreme displeasure at the wrongdoing of legislators is fully justified, but it should not be allowed to obscure some very real progress on ethics in the House.

The past few years, have marked a most significant period in the history of the House. For too long a time the House's handling of charges of its own members' misconduct had been anything but diligent. In recent sessions, however, the situation has improved dramatically. This week the House took another step forward. The sixth member convicted in Abscam resigned after the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct recommended that he be expelled.

The very number of recent disciplinary actions against members shows a newfound willingness on the part of the House to take its code of conduct seriously. Besides members who have resigned because of impending disciplinary action, the House has punished six members in the past four years. Such action goes far beyond the single case in which a member was punished in the previous nine years of the existence of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Before the committee was set up only 21 members had been censured or expelled in the House's history.

More important than numbers of disciplinary actions are the changing circumstances in which the House has seen fit to move against members whose behavior has reflected discreditably on the House. In the past the House usually did not act against a member who was facing punishment in court. Between 1921 and 1969, for example, the House was silent even though several of its members were convicted in court of crimes ranging from bribery to income tax evasion. Lately, however, members' convictions in court have automatically triggered separate disciplinary proceedings in the House. In the past, it was generally the practice of the House not to discipline a member for misconduct that occurred in a previous Congress if the member's constituents knew of the misconduct but re-elected him to Congress nonetheless. The House departed from that tradition last session, acknowledging that action in such a case might be necessary to protect the House's reputation.

The manner in which members are now punished for misconduct is further evidence that the House is getting serious about its code of conduct. In the past the principal punishments were censure, exclusion, and expulsion. Censure has often been perceived as too lenient, because it involves only public rebuke. Exclusion, at least as punishment for misconduct, has not been available since it was declared unconstitutional in 1969. Expulsion has been applied infrequently—three times prior to 1980, and then only for treason. In recent proceedings the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has been recommending more appropriate punishments. One example is expulsion on grounds of corruption. Another is censure combined with a stiff fine or with the loss of a subcommittee chairmanship. The committee has also had support on the floor. Every member against whom the committee has recommended action has been punished.

The rules in the House which set the bounds of acceptable behavior for members and establish the mechanisms through which misconduct is recognized and punished have undergone major changes in the

last several sessions. The present code of conduct and rules on financial disclosure were adopted in 1968. Generally regarded as weak, they were improved by amendments in 1977. Among other things, the amendments limited outside earnings, required fuller financial disclosure, and strengthened restrictions on the acceptance of gifts from those with a direct interest in legislation before Congress. In 1980 the House Democratic Caucus adopted rules to provide for the replacement of the chairman of a committee or a subcommittee upon his conviction in court of a serious crime or his censure in the House. Further changes are being considered.

Most of us in Congress are deeply distressed by reports of misconduct among members. We respect the institution of Congress, recognize its important role in the life of the nation, and want to see it fulfill that role with honor. We know that most members conduct themselves according to high ethical and professional standards, but we also appreciate the unusual pressures that weigh down upon public officials. Almost all of us agree with our constituents, who abhor the wrongdoing of members and believe that Congress should police itself. It is unclear whether the House can adequately discipline members, but I hope it will improve. If it does, it will certainly help restore public confidence in government.●

#### EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION PROGRAM NEEDED

HON. JOHN L. BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, damaging earthquakes have visited most parts of these United States. They strike from border to border, coast to coast, and beyond to Guam, Hawaii, Alaska, and the Antilles. One of the greatest convulsed the Mississippi Valley near New Madrid, Mo., in 1811 and 1812.

We remember the death and destruction an earthquake can cause to a heavily populated area from the upheaval that felled much of San Francisco just 75 years ago. The death and fire loss in San Francisco could have been substantially prevented had there been a way to predict those shocks that battered the city in 1906.

Recently, the Committee on Science and Technology approved \$1.5 million in authorization to start a program, at locations in California, designed to help predict earthquakes. The funding would enable the U.S. Geological Survey to begin the first phase of an operational earthquake prediction network there.

An analysis made last year by a committee of the National Security Council gave the likelihood of a major quake—8.3 magnitude—along the San Andreas and Hayward Faults in California. Within 30 years, there is an estimated 50 percent chance of a major quake along the southern fault and a somewhat lesser chance along the

northern faults. An 8.3 magnitude quake in a populated area would cause severe damage and heavy casualties. The National Security Council analysis concludes that the United States is essentially unprepared for such a catastrophe.

The funding authorization approved by the Committee on Science and Technology is being considered now under joint referral by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The program to be funded would take the instrumentation of seismic movements out of the present research mode and begin a geographically comprehensive network permitting data analysis on an immediate, 24-hour basis. The results, we are advised, would significantly increase the chances of predicting the next earthquake. Warning could save lives and reduce property loss. This would mean social and economic benefits not only locally but for the country as a whole. Accurate prediction would cause savings far beyond the cost of the instrumentation network.

Techniques developed through this program would have application in other seismic areas of the country. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this needed instrumentation program.

Mr. Speaker, our Earth is a stern landlord, and we are merely tenants at sufferance. Although nature has blessed our land, we can do little or nothing to stay its hand when it looses havoc.

Among familiar natural catastrophes, none has the destructive potential of an earthquake. Understanding of what can happen to one of our large cities must not be allowed to fade from our minds. Survivors are still among us who vividly recall the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. It is hard for us now to comprehend the terror, suffering, and loss which that catastrophe brought. Over 600 people died. Property destroyed had a value of approximately \$400 million. I should like to share with my colleagues a personal story that one of the survivors recently provided to me. Her account, which follows, is a stark reminder of what we continue to face in the absence of adequate warning:

#### THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE—A SURVIVOR'S STORY

More than once, April 18 has been a momentous day in American history. Some remember it as the date of Paul Revere's midnight ride. But 131 years later in San Francisco, another historic event took place. The following sketch written by Lucille Smith Carter, an 83-year-old woman now living in Indian Wells, California, recalls the havoc wrought on that Wednesday morning in 1906. Lucille was 8½ years old when the great San Francisco earthquake rocked the earth. These are her words:

April 18, 1906, was a very eventful day for every one living in San Francisco. It was the day of the earthquake, and it is almost unbelievable that the earth could shake so vio-



lently that hundreds of buildings were damaged or entirely destroyed. There were five of us in our family. We lived in a two-story building across from a park. My bedroom was next to the back porch. On that porch, my mother had two washtubs and a boiler hanging on the wall. The morning of the 18th, my mother was to go to the hospital for surgery. My brother was 6 months old, and my father was up heating him a bottle. I awakened to the most terrible noise I have ever heard. Everything on the back porch was being thrown off the wall, and everything in the neighborhood was being either torn up, thrown down, or smashed.

I slept in a brass bed and found myself clinging to the bars on the headboard to keep from falling out of the bed. For a child of 8, it was impossible to know what was happening. When the shaking stopped, I ran into my parents' bedroom. My father told us we had had a terrible earthquake and more than likely would be needing food in the next few days. He took a large dishtowel and ran around the corner to a little bakery. The baker was there and told my father to take all he wanted because he and his family were leaving. When my father got back to the house, two friends of his were there with two horses and buggies. They had been on the way to have breakfast with us. One buggy was to take my mother and father to the hospital, and the other, to take the children to friends in the Mission District. As it turned out, there was no breakfast; and we all left for the lumber company where my father was foreman.

As we were driving out of the City, an aftershock came and some of the bricks from the building we were passing began falling. I can still hear my father shouting, "Whip up the horses!" Luckily, we got out from under without being hurt. My mother insisted on taking her sewing machine. It was the only thing we saved. We could hear people calling who were trapped in the wreckage of their homes. We were told the Army was sending in troops to rescue those who were unable to get out. The streetcar tracks were broken apart in many places, and had coiled themselves in the air like a spring from a clock. Huge cracks came in the earth and everyone was afraid. If another quake followed, they might open wider. The fear of falling into one of them and being buried alive filled everyone. All of the things my grandmother had given my mother, plus the things she had accumulated, had to be left behind; and they were all burned in the fire that followed the quake.

I remember a large Catholic Church that was near our house. There was a huge bell in the steeple; and, when we left our house, the steeple was gone and the cement steps in front of the church were shattered where the bell had fallen. We stopped at the lumberyard where my father was foreman. He felt a responsibility toward the company. We children were hungry and were given some bologna sandwiches and strawberry soda. I never knew where the food came from, but it tasted delicious.

While we were at the lumberyard, a woman came walking through with a birdcage in her hand. She was dressed in evening clothes, a huge hat, and a feather boa around her neck. In the birdcage were a number of white mice. She wandered around as though she were dazed. Later, my father told us that the lumberyard seemed to be full of white mice.

In the afternoon, we went to our friends' house, which was up on the hill in the Mission District. No fires could be lighted in the

stoves inside the houses. The people were planning to move the stoves out on the street. Later the men built little shelters around the stoves. It seemed so strange to see the women cooking outside the houses. It took days to get the chimneys inspected. The house where we stayed had large windows across the front; and at night, we pulled chairs up to the windows and watched the fire. It is an awesome sight to see a big city burn. In order to stop the fire, they tried dynamiting whole blocks, but it was not very successful. We were told over 500 people died in the earthquake. My father said there were many more than that.

A few days after the earthquake, we children saw some soldiers marching some men along the street. The men were tied to each other and we asked what they had done. The soldiers said they were looters and were being taken to be shot. Tent cities sprang up in parks. Tons of food and clothing were sent in from all over the country.

It was a terrible time, and I hope none of us will have to face it again.●

#### A SALUTE TO THE HONORABLE LOUIS STOKES

#### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 13, 1981, the American Muslim Mission, Masjid Willie Muhammad, Inc., in Cleveland, Ohio, will honor my good friend and distinguished colleague, the Honorable LOUIS STOKES. For 13 years, our colleague LOU STOKES has been a faithful servant and primary advocate for the people of the 21st Congressional District of Ohio as well as for minorities, the poor, and the "have-nots" of our society.

This unswerving commitment and compassion has earned him the respect of individuals from divergent economic classes, different races, and various ethnic backgrounds. The tribute to this great statesman and orator by the American Muslim Mission in Cleveland is a token of the gratitude, love, and respect that the people in Cleveland have for Congressman STOKES.

Mr. Speaker, I think that it would be appropriate to share this view of our colleague LOUIS STOKES from his constituents and the American Muslim Mission in Cleveland with my colleagues who also have high regard for this legislator and human being. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter the tribute of the American Muslim Mission in Cleveland, Masjid Willie Muhammad, Inc., to Congressman LOUIS STOKES in the RECORD.

A SALUTE TO CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES  
FROM THE AMERICAN MUSLIM MISSION OF  
CLEVELAND, OHIO, MASJID WILLIE MUHAMMAD, INC.

A man for all seasons and for all people is the phrase which most appropriately captures the personality and principles of the

Honorable Louis Stokes of the 21st Congressional District of Ohio. Because of that unswerving commitment to the people, it is a great honor for the American Muslim Mission in Cleveland, Masjid Willie Muhammad, Inc. to honor this great orator, statesman and human being.

Through the years, the actions of Congressman Stokes have embodied the positive virtues of compassion and concern for all mankind. These virtues have transcended race, religious preference and economic class.

Accordingly, as he has progressed and increased his strength in Congress, so has the voice of the people, the ones who ultimately have learned to count on Congressman Stokes, become more audible. Today, we thank Congressman Stokes for that commitment, for that caring and for that deep seated faith in mankind which has guided him thus far.

People in the Bilalian community especially are proud of Congressman Louis Stokes. For, he has been extremely sensitive to our needs and has never forgotten from whence he came.

Congressman Stokes has fought our battles when we had little chance of winning. He has always provided that rare kind of support which inspired us to go that extra mile in terms of improving ourselves, our children and our community.

In Cleveland, we point to Congressman Stokes as a role model for our children, as the champion to our elderly and as our hope for a brighter future. Probably more so than ever before, we point to Congressman Stokes to the rest of the nation with pride as the community's favorite son.

It is not often that we get such an opportunity to let other high ranking public officials know exactly what we think about our representative and his actions on our behalf. That is why this occasion is especially significant for us. We want all of Congressman Stokes' colleagues and people in this Nation to know that the respect and love for Congressman Stokes in the 21st Congressional District is boundless.

We have watched with pride all of the actions and achievements of this great American. We have watched Congressman Stokes work through the Appropriations Committee in the House to secure funds for various human needs programs such as Headstart, assistance for public education, health care, job programs and others. We have gotten word about how our representative has fought to defeat budget proposals which would take literally the last pennies from the poor and give them to the rich in this country.

Additionally, we have watched as he conducted himself with dignity and expertly as the Chairman of the House Select Committee on Assassinations and as the current Chairman of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. These two chairmanships are appointments which most members would not dare to take.

And, therein lies the root cause of our respect and admiration for Congressman Stokes. He has dared to take stands which were often not popular or politically safe. In almost every case, they have been stances in favor of the poor, minorities and those rooted in a deep seated belief and reverence for human life and human decency.

Further, when things in the community have been in turmoil, Congressman Stokes has been the eye of the storm. Conversely, when Congressman Stokes has won a battle for us, he has accepted that victory with the



same humility. By doing so, Congressman Stokes has proven that he has never grown too big for the people who most admire him in the Cleveland metropolitan area. Because of this, our love and reverence for him has grown ten fold.

Taking into account these thoughts, it is understandable why we could not let another occasion pass without pausing to pay tribute to our good friend and leader—Congressman Louis Stokes.

We have heard Congressman Stokes say, in the past, that it makes him feel good to know that people in the community appreciate his work in Congress. Today, Congressman Stokes, we are saying that we not only appreciate your work, but we have come to depend on your work, on your compassion and your drive for quality in our lives. We want you, Congressman Stokes, to know that this tribute is the embodiment of our great respect and love for you as both our representative and as a human being.●

#### PROMPT ACTION NEEDED ON TAX REDUCTION

#### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, two of our colleagues, Ed WEBER and Tom BILEY, will be circulating a letter for signature after we complete action on the budget tomorrow.

This letter, to Majority Leader Jim Wright, asks for action this month on the President's proposed tax rate reduction.

I urge all my colleagues to sign this letter, and ask that it be reprinted here:

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,

Majority Leader, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WRIGHT: Now that the House has acted on the Budget, we ask that you schedule prompt action on President Reagan's proposed across-the-board tax rate cuts.

Of course, we hope you and Speaker O'Neill will continue to act on your promise of "ample and timely opportunities for full and fair consideration of every part of the President's requested program." ("Ample and timely" is underlined in your own memo.)

The American people want timely action on the tax rate reductions.

President Reagan has proposed a reduction in tax rates to take effect in July. Therefore, we request that you and the Democratic Leadership schedule a vote on the tax rate reductions this month. If we act now, Americans can have more take-home pay in their July paychecks—just as the President has proposed.

Economic Recovery depends on all four parts of the Reagan program—spending cuts, tax rate reduction, regulatory relief, and monetary restraint. Tax rate reduction, as it has in the past, will lead to economic growth. If you delay action on tax rate reduction, you are delaying America's economic recovery.

Delay will also jeopardize consideration of tax changes and reforms which the President will propose in his second tax bill later this year.

When Members go home for the July 4 District Work Period, we should be able to tell people, "We've acted on the President's program and recovery is on the way. You'll have more take-home pay in your July paycheck."

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. BILEY, Jr.  
ED WEBER.●

#### CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERTS REJECT HUMAN LIFE BILL

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, over 8 years ago, the Supreme Court, in *Roe v. Wade* 410 U.S. 113 (1973) held that the 14th amendment provides a qualified right of a woman to choose whether to terminate her pregnancy. This year, some opponents of that decision have introduced legislation—H.R. 900, H.R. 3225, and S. 158—that seek to reverse the effect of *Roe* by statutorily defining "life" and "person" within the context of the 14th amendment. Profound constitutional issues are raised by this alternative to an amendment to the Constitution. Accordingly, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary, to which the House bills have been referred, I solicited the views of several of our Nation's leading constitutional scholars, as well as the well-respected Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

These experts were chosen on the basis of their reputation within the academic community, and, to my knowledge, none are publicly associated with any position on abortion. As you will see, all these scholars have concluded that this bill is constitutionally defective. If we are to act responsibly in this area, these views must be heeded. Therefore, I will submit these comments to my colleagues in the RECORD so that we may all benefit from the careful analysis these men and women have provided for us.

I begin today with the views of Prof. William Van Alstyne, Duke University, School of Law.

DUKE UNIVERSITY,

Durham, N.C., March 31, 1981.

Hon. DON EDWARDS,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EDWARDS: H.R. 900 is both unconstitutional and wholly unworthy of Congress. Its presuppositions respecting the power of Congress to impose its own definitions upon words in the Constitution are naive and incorrect. Its additional presumptuousness in attempting to revive criminal statutes already adjudicated by the Supreme Court as violative of fundamental personal rights is unprecedented and unsound. I shall elaborate briefly on both

these points. I shall be pleased to provide any additional assistance to you in your further consideration of this foolish bill.

The abortion decisions of 1973 do not mark the first occasion when a constitutional adjudication by the Supreme Court has met with very great resistance. As early as 1793, an interpretation of Article III subjected states to law suits in federal courts contrary to what many widely believed could not be done without the consent of such states. The case was *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 U.S. 519, and it was subsequently overturned by the provisions of the Eleventh Amendment in 1794. A little more than a half-century later, the Supreme Court interpreted the word "citizen" in Article III to exclude a number of persons whom many (including a minority on the Supreme Court itself) believed to be capable of acquiring that status. The case was *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857), and it was subsequently overturned by the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868. Thirty years later, the Supreme Court interpreted the phrase "direct taxes" in Article I to include a tax on income derived from the rental of real estate, contrary to the different interpretation of the same phrase by Congress (and by a minority of the Court itself). The case was *Pollock v. Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.*, 157 U.S. 429 (1895). It was subsequently overturned by the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913, which permitted the unapportioned taxation of such income. And as recently as 1970, contrary to Congress's own interpretation of "equal protection," a majority of the Supreme Court held that the disfranchisement of citizens over eighteen years of age (but less than twenty-one years of age) in all state and local elections was not within any corrective power of Congress pursuant to Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment. That outcome, too, was also overturned—by ratification of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment in 1971.

In each of these (and many other) instances, final adjudications by the Supreme Court have involved interpretations of words or phrases in the Constitution different than the interpretation imputed to the same words by state legislatures or by Congress. In the vast majority of instances, the adjudicated interpretation by the Supreme Court continued to be controlling, despite dissatisfaction by others who believed that interpretation to be unsound. That observation correctly characterizes even the single most famous (and important) decision in our entire constitutional history, the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137 (1803). In part, that famous case involved the issue whether Congress could enlarge the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by adding into its original jurisdiction some cases that might otherwise reach the Court only on appeal. The language of Article III itself is wholly inconclusive, and an eminently reasonable argument could be made that while Congress might not have power to limit or to reduce the original jurisdiction of the Court, it could most certainly enlarge that jurisdiction by adding such cases as were otherwise within the judicial power: cases that Congress believed to be sufficiently important that they, too, should also commence in the Supreme Court itself. Chief Justice Marshall held otherwise, however, and—there being no amendment ever made to the Constitution to change that result—that remains the case even now.

*Marbury v. Madison*, and *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee*, concretely established two prop-



ositions which are themselves the essence of the American constitutional system. The first is that in the adjudication of all cases and controversies arising under the Constitution, it is the judiciary's interpretation of the Constitution, rather than that of Congress, which is final. The second is that in the adjudication of all cases and controversies arising under the Constitution, it is the judiciary's interpretation of the Constitution, rather than that of state legislatures or state courts, which is final.

In keeping with these bedrock principles, it is perfectly well understood that the finality of those Supreme Court interpretations are reversible by two means only. The first is the capacity of the Court to overrule itself. The second, as illustrated by the Eleventh, the Fourteenth, the Sixteenth, and the Twenty-Sixth Amendments, is to "overrule" the Court by amending the Constitution.

The technique of H.R. 900 is not to propose an amendment. It betrays a complete lack of confidence that the constitutional demands for two-thirds majorities in both houses, and ratification by three-fourths of the states, could be obtained to that end. Thus, in repudiation of the provisions of Article V that nothing less than these extraordinary majorities may suffice authoritatively to displace a final adjudication by the Supreme Court respecting the adjudicatory significance of a part of the Constitution, it presumes instead to instruct the Court on the "right" meaning of a particular word. This attempt is as futile (and improper) as though Congress, following the decision in *Marbury v. Madison*, had presumed to adopt a law in which Congress "finds" that Article III "was intended to" permit some cases to be added to the Court's original jurisdiction which cases might otherwise come only within its appellate jurisdiction. It is as futile as though Congress, following the decision in *Chisholm v. Georgia*, had passed a law in which it "found" that Article III did not intend to permit states to be sued in federal courts without their consent. It is exactly the same as though Congress, after the decision in *Pollock v. Farmer's Loan & Trust*, had adopted a statute in which "Congress finds that the phrase 'direct taxes' in Article I was not intended to include a tax on income derived merely from the rental of real estate." Indeed, if this technique were available to Congress, in no instance would amendments to the Constitution be required authoritatively to alter the Supreme Court's interpretations of the Constitution. As you (and every member of Congress) are well aware, however, our system of constitutional government, unlike that of many other nations, is not one of parliamentary supremacy. It is not the case that we are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what Congress says it is. A Constitution so construed cannot act as a positive law restraint upon Congress or upon the States. Rather, a Constitution so construed would permit Congress not merely to control the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment, but to define its own powers, to override all reserved state powers, and to demolish the separation of powers as well—all by the breathtaking expedient of having Congress bind the courts by presuming to "find" what every part of the Constitution was "intended" to do.

We come, then, to H.R. 900. In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court held that the word "person" as it appears in the Fourteenth Amendment is exclusive of gestating fetuses prior to the time of fetal viability.

H.R. 900 presumes to "find" that the word "person" in the Fourteenth Amendment, to the contrary, includes not merely viable but unborn fetuses but, indeed, embryos, blastulas, and zygotes as well. Presumably, it means to "find" that the instant there is sufficient contact between a sperm and an egg as to produce any preliminary reaction whatever, and certainly at least telophase (the last step in mitosis in simple cell division), the chemical reaction at the least discernible preliminary step dates a "person" for all Fourteenth Amendment purposes.

Having discovered in the Fourteenth Amendment (?) a definition of "person" contradictory of the Supreme Court's interpretation, Congress then proposes to use that finding to validate state laws already held to be violative of another person's fundamental right as previously determined by the Supreme Court. It is, of course, the holding of *Roe v. Wade* that no state may criminalize a woman's decision to terminate an unwanted pregnancy within six months of conception, assuming only that she secures the assistance of a competent physician who, in assisting her, complies with reasonable medical procedures. That freedom is described by the Court as "fundamental." Nothing, in any of the subsequent decisions of the Court, reneges on that description. The ambition of H.R. 900 is not to support that freedom, or even to assist such women carrying fatally malformed fetuses, or women for whom pregnancy may be threatening to their health. To the contrary, in prior versions of the "Hyde Amendment," Congress has already set a cruel determination against such women by restricting any such assistance and by rendering, for them, even first-term, medically-indicated abortions subject to private charity and to the commercial market alone. The Supreme Court has found no adequate constitutional basis to forbid this selective vindictiveness. But I see no evidence at all that it will be impressed by Congress's cellophane effort to do indirectly (by defining words in the Constitution) what it cannot do directly (to reverse substantive constitutional decisions by the Supreme Court).

If Members in Congress frankly desire to compel the birth of every fertilized ovum, or if Members in Congress think it wise that each state be allowed to criminalize whatever abortions, in whatever circumstances they wish to criminalize, they may do so. For even freedom of speech may be ended in this country by amending the Constitution itself (to permit the criminalizing of free speech), and so, too, may any other fundamental freedom we have. But the very purpose of Article V is to disallow such changes without the sobering check that the amendment process itself imposes. And it behooves Congress to respect that process in this instance, at least as much as it did in the establishment of an income tax.

I have not devoted any time in this brief letter to an "analysis" of *Katzenbach v. Morgan*, and the various (even conflicting) impressions which that case has generated. I will say briefly, however, that I know of no reasonable manner in which the sound foundation of that case can be adjusted to sustain what is being proposed in H.R. 900. The basic thesis of *Katzenbach v. Morgan*, is not complicated. That thesis is that Section One of the Fourteenth Amendment committee to the judiciary the obligation to hold invalid such state statutes as were clearly, in the Court's own view, forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment. These, in brief, were all laws forbidden by Section One in

its self-executing effect, laws so clearly (in the Court's view) in derogation of privileges and immunities, life, liberty, and property, or in derogation of equal protection, that they are invalid whether or not Congress has seen fit to say so. It is Section One, in its self-executing effect, which is the foundation of *Roe v. Wade*.

Section One was drafted to provide this minimum self-executing effect, moreover, partly because it was agreed in the 39th Congress (which proposed the Fourteenth Amendment) that it was unwise to leave the determination of invalid state laws merely to Congress. The original version of the Fourteenth Amendment did just that, providing only what Congress might do in respect to certain kinds of state laws, but not providing any security against state laws that Congress might not see fit to forbid. It was significantly to provide security against a remissness in Congress that the Fourteenth Amendment was redrafted (in its present form), so to make certain a self-executing effect, a minimum level of judicially-enforceable protection, irrespective of Congress's sentiment about such protection. Consistent with this understanding (which is consistent both with *Roe v. Wade* and with *Katzenbach v. Morgan*), it was also anticipated that Congress might (under Section five) reach some state laws that were not so clearly in violation of Section One as to require the courts to hold them invalid. And that, of course, is what happened in *Katzenbach v. Morgan* itself.

Ironically, a correct application of *Katzenbach v. Morgan* would be useful to sustain an Act of Congress very different from H.R. 900. For instance, although the Supreme Court has held that the due process clause does forbid any state from criminalizing medically safe abortions within the first two trimesters (a fundamental right that neither Congress nor the States may now attempt to override), it has not held that states are also constitutionally obliged to provide economically disadvantaged women any assistance for that purpose even if, without such assistance, their practical capacity to exercise their fundamental right is seriously prejudiced. Even the omission of medically-indicated abortions from a state medic-aid program otherwise assisting economically disadvantaged persons for medically-indicated services, has not been held by the Court as to be so utterly arbitrary as to be a *per se* violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. On the other hand, were Congress to regard such a differential treatment of women seeking medically-indicated abortions as plainly arbitrary when the state otherwise has undertaken to extend assistance to economically disadvantaged person, then I think *Katzenbach v. Morgan* would come into play. The unequal treatment of economically-disadvantaged women otherwise unable to secure medically-indicated abortions might plausibly be regarded by Congress as so discriminatory and unfair under the circumstances that Congress might, on that basis, forbid the states so to discriminate against women. In this respect, exactly as in *Katzenbach*, Congress would be acting to enhance a fundamental right, rather than to restrict or to annihilate it. *Katzenbach* does not contemplate this latter power. Neither does Section One of the Fourteenth Amendment. Rather, Section One establishes a judicially-ascertained, minimum floor of self-executing constitutional protection which neither Congress nor the states may violate. It was that "floor" that was held to be violated in *Roe v. Wade*. H.R. 900



is wholly in conflict with this proper understanding of the Fourteenth Amendment and is, according, both unauthorized and invalid.

I realize that nonetheless the tendency in Congress to vote for bills such as this is very great. It may appease particular constituencies and divert all blame to the courts. But you have not been a Member of Congress to have looked at matters in this cynical fashion, and I am confident you will not do so on this occasion, either.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM VAN ALSTYNE,  
WILLIAM R. PERKINS,  
Professor of Law.●

H.R. 3442

**HON. HAROLD S. SAWYER**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 3442, a bill to establish the use by hunters of a Federal webless migratory game bird permit. Specifically, the permit would be required for hunters who takes mourning doves, white-winged doves, Zenaida doves, scaly naped pigeons, band-tailed pigeons, sandhill cranes, gallinules, common and purple, rails—clapper, king, Virginia, and sora—coots, common snipe, and woodcock. The bill is limited to webless migratory game birds because ducks, geese, and swans are already covered by the Federal Duck Stamp program, which was designed primarily to raise revenue to purchase habitat.

The goal of the bill is to identify hunters of these migratory game birds. Unlike most resident or nonmigratory game birds and animals being managed by individual State conservation departments, these species travel across many States during the course of a year, to and from breeding and wintering grounds. Since hunting seasons and bag limits vary greatly from State to State and since no State is able to monitor the species for a solid 12 months, it has been impossible for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Federal agency responsible for protecting this interstate resource, to obtain accurate information on bird populations and hunting pressure on these species.

The sole objective of the bill is to identify hunters so that statistical surveys may be sent to them by the USFWS. The survey information gathered can then be used by the agency to estimate how the listed species are faring from year to year.

The annual permit will cost \$2 and may be purchased at any U.S. Post Office. The money collected will be used to print, mail, collect, and analyze the survey data. Any left over money will go into the Webless Migratory Game Bird Research Fund which may be used to assist the States with

various game bird research and management programs.

The names and addresses of the hunters purchasing the permit may only be used for surveying webless migratory game bird populations and hunting pressure. The hunter's response to a survey is purely voluntary. At the end of the year the records of all names and addresses will be destroyed.

The permit is not designed to raise money for a new Federal bureaucracy nor to restrict individual sportsmen. Migratory bird specialists in the USFWS, and Wildlife Management Institute, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife agencies and several other public agencies and private organizations have expressed a deep interest in and a real need for such a permit. The estimated kill of mourning doves in 1978 was 50 million, making it the most heavily harvested game bird in America. It is also guessed that hunting pressure on the American woodcock has doubled in the past 10 years. Yet in both cases the USFWS presently has no way of accurately calculating whether these migratory birds are in jeopardy or not even though hunting pressures and kills are increasing each year.

H.R. 3442 simply seeks to help the USFWS obtain this vital information in order to preserve and wisely manage an important natural resource.

I hope that you will join me by supporting this important piece of environmental legislation.●

#### ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL FOR BLOCK GRANT OF ENERGY AND EMERGENCY AS- SISTANCE

**HON. L. A. (SKIP) BAFALIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. BAFALIS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the administration's proposal to consolidate and improve Federal grants to States for home energy and emergency assistance to low-income households and to eliminate unnecessary restrictions on those programs and increase flexibility in a State's exercise of its responsibility for program administration.

This new grant authority combines authorities and funds under the Home Energy Assistance Act of 1980, including energy crisis assistance administered by the Community Services Administration, with the provisions for emergency assistance included in the program of aid to families with dependent children.

The new grant mechanism is designed to improve the provision of assistance by consolidating two former

programs and insuring the utmost flexibility to each State regarding the appropriate methods of using the grant funds. The States, being closer to the individuals and families needing assistance and the means of providing it, are in a better position to determine the most appropriate distribution of these funds. Two improvements in the flexibility merit special attention.

First, States could choose to use some of these funds for low-cost weatherization projects or minor repairs of homes, a possibility largely foreclosed under present law. Second, States would now be able to provide emergency assistance to any individual or family in a crisis situation, whether or not they were eligible for AFDC.

Because of the efficiencies to be realized through the elimination of duplication in services and administration and because of the reduction in unnecessary administrative requirements, significant cost savings would be possible. The draft bill would authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1982 and each of the next 3 fiscal years of \$1,398.8 million, an amount equal to approximately 75 percent of the fiscal year 1981 level for the programs which would be replaced by the block grant.

A section-by-section summary of the provisions of this bill, the "Energy and Emergency Assistance Block Grant Act," follows:

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE ENERGY AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE BLOCK GRANT ACT

##### FINDINGS

Section 2 sets out the Congressional findings that support the need for enactment of the draft bill. Congress finds and declares that notwithstanding significant Federal funding for home energy assistance and emergency assistance, the most effective use of that funding should be determined at the State and local level. To that end, the provision of a consolidated Federal grant, with minimal Federal requirements, will facilitate the effective use of public resources to meet the needs of the residents of each State.

##### PURPOSE OF GRANTS

Section 3 states that the grants are made to States so they may assist individuals and families, particularly those most in need, to deal with the high cost of home energy and with their emergency financial needs. To accomplish these objectives, the State may use the Federal grants to provide (directly or indirectly) home energy assistance, and to address financial emergencies through the provision of cash assistance (or in-kind aid), emergency medical care or social services, or any other form of related assistance that is consistent with the broad purposes of the Act.

##### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 4 specifies the dollar amount, \$1,398,800,000, that is authorized to be appropriated for each of the four fiscal years beginning with 1982 for grants to States.

##### ALLOTMENTS

Section 5 directs the Secretary to allot the appropriations for each year as follows: ap-



proximately 97 percent will be allotted among the States in proportion to the portion each jurisdiction received of the appropriation for the low-income energy assistance program in fiscal year 1981 (including, for this purpose, amounts that would have been paid to the State but were instead paid by the Secretary to Indian tribal organizations) and the remainder in proportion to the State's share of the total emergency assistance expenditures (under the AFDC program in part A title IV of the Social Security Act) by all the States for fiscal year 1980. However, there is no fixed allotment in the latter program, and the complete amount of a State's reimbursable emergency assistance expenditures may not be settled prior to making the first year's allotments. Therefore, the Secretary is authorized to determine, before September 1, 1981, the amount of 1980 emergency assistance expenditures claimed before July 1, 1981, that are reimbursable (or likely to be reimbursable) under the AFDC program. This determination is not reviewable, and has relevance only for purposes of developing the allotment formula under this Act.

#### PAYMENTS TO STATES

Section 6(a) directs the Secretary to make payments to each State from its allotment, in accordance with section 203 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. Section 203 directs that States be paid at times that will both be consistent with program purposes and minimize the time between payment to the State and its disbursement of the funds.

Subsection (b) specifies that amounts paid to the State under this Act from its allotment for a fiscal year must be obligated by the State in the same or the following fiscal year, and must be expended in the year of obligation or the following year.

Subsection (c) authorizes States to reserve up to 10 percent of the allotment under this Act for use in any of the other three block grants for health services, prevention of health-related problems, and social services, being concurrently proposed by the Administration. The rules of the act under which the funds are being expended will govern the use of the funds. Amounts transferred from any of those programs to this one will be subject to the provisions of this Act, but will not affect the calculation of a State's allotment. The State is to notify the Secretary of any such transfer between block grants.

Subsection (d)(1) permits a State to use a portion of its allotment to purchase necessary technical assistance, from either public or private sources, to develop and carry out activities under this Act.

Paragraph (2) of this subsection authorizes States, in addition to reallocating funds to units of local government, to give clear consideration to community-based self-help organizations of demonstrated effectiveness.

Subsection (e) provides a mechanism by which the Secretary can make direct payments to an Indian tribal organization if he finds that the State has not provided (or is likely not to provide) funds, in the requisite amount, to that tribal organization. The subsection is applicable only to tribal organizations that received low-income energy assistance funds from the Secretary for fiscal year 1981. The amount the State pays must be in proportion to the share of the State's fiscal year 1981 allotment that the tribal organization received from the Secretary for 1981. The Secretary is authorized to reduce a State's allotment by the amount necessary for him to make payments directly to the Indian tribal organization to main-

tain the 1981 ratio. The Act's provisions will, in general, be applicable to tribal organizations and the payments they receive under subsection (d), except to the extent that the Secretary adopts different or additional rules governing application for or expenditure of payments. Amounts remaining available that were reserved from a State's allotment, but not paid to a tribal organization, will be restored to that same allotment.

#### STATE ADMINISTRATION

Section 7(a) of the draft bill requires that the chief executive officer of each State receiving grants under the Act report on the intended use of its grant before making any expenditures from the grant. The report is to be made available to the public for review and comment by any person, including any Federal or other public agency. The report must be revised as necessary to show significant changes in the use of the funds and the revisions made similarly available.

Subsection (b) makes clear that the State may use grant funds for the normal range of administrative costs, including planning, operating, and evaluating the activities assisted under the Act.

#### LIMITATION ON USE OF GRANTS

Section 8(a) of the bill contains a prohibition on the use of the grants for purchase of land, or for construction of or permanent improvements to buildings or facilities. Exception is made, however, for low-cost weatherization jobs on homes, or minor home repairs (for energy related or emergency reasons).

Subsection (b) gives the Secretary authority to waive the prohibition if the State's waiver request demonstrates extraordinary circumstances, and the Secretary finds that the waiver will assist the State in carrying out the Act's purposes.

#### REPORTS AND AUDITS

Section 9(a) requires each State to prepare reports on its expenditure of block grant payments. The reports will be in the form and contain information and be prepared as frequently (but at least once every two years) as the State considers necessary to provide a description of the State's activities. The reports will cover matters such as the amounts and types of assistance furnished and the numbers and characteristics of individuals and families assisted. Copies of the report will be available for public inspection and will be provided to any interested public agency which may, in turn, submit its views to the Congress.

Subsection (b) provides that the State will conduct an audit of its expenditures under the Act at least once every two years, and, within 30 days after completion of the audit, provide a copy to its legislature and to the Secretary. The audit must be conducted by an entity independent of any agency funded under the Act. The State must repay amounts found not to have been properly spent (or the Secretary may offset those amounts against other amounts due the State under the Act).

Subsection (c) calls attention to section 202 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, requiring proper accounting by a State for any Federal grant funds made available to it, and requiring that the Secretary and the Comptroller General have necessary access to books and records for audit purposes. Audit provisions in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 would be carried out under governmentwide directives designed to ensure that duplicative Federal audit activities are not conducted in

addition to State sponsored audits using generally accepted accounting principles. The Act would apply to grants under the draft bill in the same manner it applies to all other Federal agencies.

#### NONDISCRIMINATION

Section 10 of the draft bill, modeled on a section of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, prohibits discrimination on the ground of race, color, national origin, or sex in any program or activity funded under the Act, and also expressly recognizes the application of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination against qualified handicapped persons, and the anti-discrimination provisions of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975. Whenever the Secretary determines that there has been a failure to comply with these non-discrimination provisions, the Secretary must notify the Governor of the State. The Governor is given up to 60 days to secure compliance. If the Governor does not secure timely compliance, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General and recommend the commencement of a civil action to secure compliance. Alternatively, the Attorney General may institute proceedings under current statutes, such as title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that now apply to discrimination.

#### DEFINITIONS

Section 11 defines "Secretary" to mean the Secretary of Health and Human Services and "State" to include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

#### REPEALS

Section 12 repeals the emergency assistance provisions of the AFDC program contained in part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, the Home Energy Assistance Act, and the authority for the Emergency Energy Conservation Services program, section 222(a)(5) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 13 provides that the Act, and repeals made by it, will be effective October 1, 1981.●

### AID FOR ATLANTA

### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, the concern and outrage of Americans across our country has been focused on Atlanta, since the first black child was reported missing. We have listened and watched with anger and disbelief as the number of murdered children has increased.

I join with the countless thousands of Americans in expressing sympathy to the families of the murdered children and in praying that the end of this matter and the apprehension of the criminals involved is within sight.

We must protect our children and keep them safe. We are a nation based on equality, human dignity, and self-



determination, and our children must be allowed to grow up in a protected and healthy environment.

Several weeks ago I joined Congressman MOFFETT in cosponsoring legislation to provide \$1.8 million in emergency law enforcement funds to help the city of Atlanta apprehend and prosecute the criminal or criminals responsible for these terrible crimes. I was most pleased by the Reagan administration's recent actions which sent nearly \$1 million to Atlanta for social services for Atlanta's children and then \$1.5 million in Federal help to the law enforcement effort there.

It is imperative that our Nation is united in our support to bring these killings to an end. I join with my colleagues in continuing to work to find ways for our Government to help. We must do everything possible to provide adequate protection for all our citizens.●

## VIETNAM VETS FACE ANOTHER BETRAYAL

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, as we consider the first budget resolution, I would remind my colleagues that this resolution will result in serious reductions in a number of critical programs. The Veterans Outreach Centers are one of these programs. These Outreach Centers, known as Vet Centers to those who are benefiting from their existence, are in a precarious and unique situation. These Centers have proven that they are both priceless and of the utmost importance to those who use their services, the men and women who are Vietnam veterans.

Although, there have been several reports, including one from the Reagan administration VA transition team, that recommended continuing support for these Centers. Despite this support, President Reagan has decided to terminate this program. Even though these Vet Centers have proven that they serve a necessary rehabilitative function, they are considered by the Reagan administration to be expendable. It is sad to note that after waiting 10 years for the program to come into existence, and with the Vet Centers being operational for less than 1 year, veterans will lose a service that all of them consider to be the only source of support for their rehabilitation.

A New York Times article of May 4, 1981, suggests that we will perpetrate a great disservice to the Vietnam veteran. I have submitted the article for review by my colleagues:

## VETERANS CALL CUTBACKS "ANOTHER BETRAYAL"

(By Bernard Weinraub)

SAN DIEGO.—Shortly after 7:30 on Tuesday evenings, the men gather in the first-floor office of a deserted building near downtown San Diego. They pull up chairs in a circle and speak quietly.

"I'm making money now—I'm very successful but I just don't sleep at night," said Lou Barrier, a onetime Navy medical corpsman who served with the Marines in Vietnam. "When I close my eyes I see things I want to forget."

Dan Foster, a 33-year-old Vietnam veteran who works for an employment counseling concern, said tensely: "I've had 20 jobs in the last 10 years. I'm divorced. Got two kids. Last month I had half my stomach removed for a bleeding ulcer. I'm trying to get some doors unlocked. Something's wrong."

"Another betrayal," said Steven DeBrau, a former marine. Shaking his head, he added, "They want to close this place down—the one place we have. Another betrayal."

## SURVIVORS OF A DIVISIVE WAR

The men who come to the San Diego Vet Center, like the 40,000 other veterans who have used the nation's 91 federally aided counseling centers, are the survivors of a divisive war that has never quite ended for many former servicemen.

Beyond the common link of Vietnam, what binds the men now is a sense of fury at the Reagan Administration's plans to close a \$20 million outreach program that took 10 years to get through Congress, a program designed to deal with stress disorders frequently associated with the Vietnam War.

"Because Vietnam was only a one-year tour," said William P. Mahedy, a social worker and former Roman Catholic chaplain who served with the Army in Vietnam, "the military managed to keep psychological casualties down but set the stage, unknowingly, for a delayed reaction that has just begun to surface in the last few years."

"Emotions like grief were repressed," added Mr. Mahedy, who now runs the San Diego center. "The average age of the Vietnam veteran was 19. He flew back alone, and it took as little as 48 hours to go, literally, from foxhole to fireside. There was no time to grieve, no time for emotion."

## GOVERNMENT STUDY CITED

"Guys were ridiculed when they got back. Some were spit on, they were ashamed of serving in Vietnam, made to feel humiliated, so feelings got repressed even deeper. Vietnam became a major undigested bit of life for many guys who bottled up their feelings and drank too much, couldn't hold jobs, couldn't keep their marriages together."

Echoing Mr. Mahedy's comments was a recent Government study of the war's impact on the lives of Vietnam veterans. The study concluded that they had paid a heavy social price for their experience. While 70 percent of the veterans went back to school, relatively few finished. Twenty-four percent of the veterans who saw heavy combat were later arrested for criminal offenses.

"Most of these guys believed in the American dream," said Mr. Mahedy. "They went over to Vietnam and found that they were lied to, betrayed. These vet centers were the first visible and, in a sense, symbolic move by the Government to deal with the problems of Vietnam vets. And now, with the Administration pulling the rug out from

under these people, there's a sense of rage and betrayal."

Since opening in January 1980, the San Diego center has counseled about 650 people. One veteran walked in and confessed that he was seized with murderous feelings and wanted to kill. He was taken to a Veterans' Administration hospital and was given psychiatric help.

Others seek help from the three counselors—two from the Veterans' Administration and one from the Disabled American Veterans—for anguish that they find difficult to define.

## RIDICULED FOR VIETNAM SERVICE

"I was going to San Diego Mesa College and came under a lot of ridicule for being in Vietnam," said Mr. Barrier, a recreation therapist. "Something happened to me. The anger in me was uncontrolled. I realized I needed help."

"I refused to admit the war changed me," said Paul Grasso, 32, an infantryman in 1967-68 with the First Air Cavalry Division in Vietnam. "I didn't get into drugs or alcohol. First I just traveled—all through Europe. I couldn't settle down. I had no focus. It took me 11 years to get a B.A."

At a recent interview for a job in a bank, Mr. Grasso was told that he was too old to apply. "Here are all these guys who avoided the draft, went to college, went to Canada and they're sailing along," he said. "There's this incredible pent-up sense of injustice and betrayal I have."

Once a week, on Tuesday nights, veterans gather informally in the center to sip coffee and talk to one another—about the link between their experiences in Vietnam and the personal and professional difficulties they have endured in the last 10 years.

It's the one chance we have to relate the past to the present, to talk about Vietnam and what it means to our lives," said Mr. Grasso who is now planning to enter law school. "It's the one chance to let off steam, and if they close places like this it'll show that the lack of compassion by those people in Washington is incredible, just incredible.●

## TRIBUTE TO VICTOR SILBERFELD

HON. HAROLD C. HOLLENBECK

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. HOLLENBECK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a devoted leader and volunteer worker of our area's Jewish community, Victor Silberfeld.

Mr. Silberfeld served on the board of directors of the New Milford Jewish Center for 21 years and became the first person to serve as the center's president for two consecutive terms. He will be honored at a testimonial dinner and dance in Spring Valley, N.Y., on the night of May 16.

As president, he played a major role in the funding drive and planning of a newly constructed building for the center. Also, during the Silberfeld administration, the New Milford Jewish Center emerged into a significant



outlet and home for many other Jewish community organizations.

Mr. Silberfeld is to be commended for his noble efforts in the community interest, and I wish him the best of success in his future endeavors.●

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
OUR NEW JERSEY STATE  
POLICE CORPS OF TROOPERS  
UPON THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THEIR FOUNDING ON  
BEHALF OF JUSTICE AND LAW—  
THE LANGUAGE OF LIBERTY**

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 1, we commemorated our Nation's 24th annual celebration of Law Day, U.S.A., focusing on the Law Day 1981 theme: "Law—The Language of Liberty." As a nation founded on the principles of liberty and the rule of law, America's Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and our Bill of Rights are the very foundation of American law guaranteeing certain inalienable rights and privileges to every citizen.

Pursuant to this special day for reflection on our heritage of individual freedom and for rededication to maintaining, through law, the principles of liberty which govern our land, we must also look to the dedicated men and women—America's "finest"—the guardians and protectors of our people in preserving our great charters of freedom—the law enforcement-public safety officers.

Mr. Speaker, this year our New Jersey State Police Corps will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of their founding and in commending the valiant and courageous officers of law throughout our country. I know you will want to join with me in extending our warmest greetings, felicitations, and deepest of appreciation to the officers and members of New Jersey's prestigious organization of troopers.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert at this point in our historic journal of Congress a profile on our New Jersey State Police organization prefaced with a statement from their distinguished superintendent, Col. Clinton L. Pagano, as follows:

**A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE  
POLICE**

The State Police was created in 1921 to maintain law and order, protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, direct and control traffic, apprehend offenders of the law and render aid to law abiding citizens. Troopers are empowered to enforce all laws throughout the State.

We are proud to serve New Jersey's residents and visitors and dedicate our continu-

ing efforts toward making our State a better place to be.

**CLINTON L. PAGANO,  
Colonel and Superintendent,  
New Jersey State Police.**

**WHY A STATE POLICE?**

In the early years of this century, New Jersey was making a limited effort to provide protection for its rural inhabitants. This effort was wholly dependent upon the county sheriff and his constables. Based on a political system of election and appointment, there were varying degrees of success. Demands for a uniformly well-trained rural police force increased in direct proportion to an increasing rate of crime. Legislation for this purpose was first introduced in 1914 and for several years thereafter. There was some hard fought opposition from groups who feared either a police state or strike breakers but the State Chamber of Commerce and the New Jersey Grange continued their efforts in behalf of the legislation. Finally, on March 29, 1921, the State Police Bill was passed into law.

On July 1, 1921, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, a graduate of West Point, was appointed as the first Superintendent of the State Police. He organized the first training class for 120 men at Sea Girt in September 1921. Of this number, eighty-one officers and troopers completed the rigorous program and were ordered to duty on December 5, 1921.

**THE EARLY YEARS**

The first mode of transportation consisted of sixty-one horses, twenty motorcycles, one car and one truck. The men reported for duty in two troops. Troop-A was headquartered in the old Raleigh Hotel in Hammonton and covered south Jersey with substations in rented quarters at seven locations. Troop-B was headquartered in the Imperial Hotel in Netcong and covered north Jersey with five substations. A platoon headquarters was established in Freehold with three substations. This was the forerunner of a third troop which was established in 1928 to cover central Jersey.

The horse remained the principal means of transportation throughout the twenties. Toward the end of the decade, more cars and cycles were added as the demand for increased services in the traffic patrol and investigative field heralded a change in the basic patrol function. This period also saw the beginning of the State Police as a service agency for local police departments with the establishment of a fingerprint and criminal records bureau and an auto theft bureau. By 1930 the State Bureau of Identification had evolved along with a statewide teletype communications system. These facilities were the first move away from the concept of a rural police force toward one which could be of immense service to all law enforcement in the State.

**SOME LEAN YEARS**

As the functions of the State Police expanded, so did the requirement for more personnel. By 1932 authorized strength was up to 280 men. However, a nationwide depression forced a cutback in appropriations and there were no new training classes for the next five years. Later training classes brought the department to its authorized strength by 1939. This brief period of growth saw the replacement of the first Superintendent by Colonel Mark O. Kimberling who served until his retirement in 1941.

Colonel Charles H. Schoeffel, the third Superintendent, assumed office just prior to World War II. The entry of the United States into the conflict again brought man-

power problems. Many of the Troopers were called to duty with activated National Guard units while others enlisted or were drafted. Two training classes were graduated during the early years of the war in an effort to maintain authorized strength. Added duties of a broad security nature in cooperation with military and civil authorities further taxed the limited manpower. It was during this time that the department was finally successful in establishing its own statewide radio communications system, another landmark in a continuing effort to provide the best police protection.

**POSTWAR GROWTH AND A CHANGING CONCEPT**

In 1946, the graduation of the first peacetime class began a continuing expansion of responsibilities and commensurate increases in authorized strength. In 1948, the Governor implemented the recommendations of the Constitutional Convention and consolidated many of his executive departments. The Department of State Police became a Division of the Department of Law and Public Safety which is headed by the Attorney General.

Some of the new duties requiring a continuing increase in personnel were the Civil Defense and Disaster Control Center at West Trenton, the Heavy Duty Rescue School at Hammonton, The Municipal Police Training Academy at Sea Girt, and the enforcement of laws pertaining to liquefied petroleum gas and hotel fire safety. Expansion in the Criminal Investigation Section occurred as the result of concentration on special probes, narcotic and gambling raids and increased technical services such as laboratory analysis and polygraph examination.

In 1952, Colonel Russell A. Snook succeeded to the office of Superintendent. His tenure saw the completion of the State's two major toll roads which were patrolled exclusively by the State Police. In the beginning, both of these roads comprised a fourth troop, designated as Troop-D, Turnpike/Parkway Patrol. This again required a large increase in personnel in order to provide adequate patrol coverage of some 350 linear miles of limited access highway. By the end of 1954, authorized strength was up to 705.

In 1955, Colonel Joseph D. Rutter assumed command and organized the Division into its present five-troop configuration. Troops A, B and C patrol south, north and central Jersey, respectively, while Troop-D patrols the Turnpike and Troop-E patrols the Garden State Parkway. Division Headquarters is located in West Trenton and the Training Center is located in Sea Girt. The established pattern of innovation continued with the establishment of the nation's first State Police Underwater Recovery Unit in 1956. Troopers for this unique service were trained by U.S. Navy SCUBA divers at Bayonne and its subsequent record of evidence recovery coupled with outstanding service at disaster and accident scenes gives testimony to the unit's value.

In 1963, Colonel Dominick R. Capello was appointed to succeed Colonel Rutter. The summer of the following year saw the division assigned to its biggest security detail when the Democratic National Convention was held at Atlantic City. Months of advanced planning prepared for the actual commitment of several hundred men to the detail which required close cooperation with federal and local authorities. Despite complex security and crowd control problems, the detail was accomplished without major



incident and the Division received personal commendation from the President to add to its other laurels.

#### A MODEL POLICE FORCE EMERGES

Colonel David B. Kelly was appointed Superintendent in 1965, at a time of dynamic change for the nation, the State and the State Police. All of the problems of the sixties were present to some degree in our State. Civil disturbance in 1967 saw the Division plunged into the maelstrom of Newark and Plainfield. Contingency plans had been made for dealing with such situations; riot control training had long been part of standard procedure. The supreme test was placed on the Trooper as an individual and as a disciplined unit of the whole. That the Trooper and the Division responded favorably is evident in the Governor's directive that the State Police conduct training in riot control for all other police agencies of the State. Thus "Operation Combine" training for command and tactical control of civil disorder was established. From this training came a plan for statewide response on the municipal, county and state level. From this experience came the ALERT radio system for communication among cooperating agencies in times of distress. From this recognition came the State Police Special Services Bureau actively functioning as liaison for all law enforcement agencies in matters of civil disturbance.

Even as this recognition came, the Division gained responsibility for other matters. The end of the decade saw public emphasis finally shift to the problems of organized crime. The Division was again ready to assume a major role in an important law enforcement effort. A sophisticated Intelligence Bureau keeps track of criminal activity while an Organized Crime Task Force Bureau wages war with some new tools. Laws relating to electronic surveillance, witness immunity, statewide grand jury, gun control and uniform crime reporting all aid in our efforts to rid the State of its undesirable parasites.

A Highway Traffic Patrol Bureau implements the latest methods in traffic safety law enforcement, while a Police Traffic Services Liaison Bureau assist local police departments in planning to cope with their specific traffic problems.

Basic and advanced training programs are conducted for Troopers and municipal police officers at the State Police Academy in Sea Girt.

Whatever the category, be it crime, traffic or technical services, the State Police is operationally active in the field and cooperating with other law enforcement agencies throughout the State.

Colonel Eugene Olaff was appointed Superintendent in January of 1975 and remained at the helm of the Division until his retirement on October 1, 1975.

On October 10, 1975, Governor Brendan T. Byrne nominated Captain Clinton L. Pagano as the ninth Colonel and Superintendent of the State Police and submitted his name to the New Jersey Senate for confirmation. He was confirmed on October 23 and sworn in on October 24 by the New Jersey Supreme Court Chief Justice Richard J. Hughes in the office of the Governor.

#### SUMMARY

From those early years when the mounted Trooper brought law and order in his saddlebags, more than 3,000 dedicated men have followed in his path. The horse and cycle have given way to the automobile and

helicopter responding to multichannel radio dispatching. A central computer provides instant response to queries for police information of all kinds while a highly sophisticated Criminal Investigation Section and a modern scientific Crime Laboratory are second to none in the nation. All this without sacrificing the original purpose of the State Police, for there is a network of forty substations still providing general police protection to the rural residents of New Jersey.

No matter their rank or assignment, 1,851 strong, they share one distinction: They are all troopers.

Mr. Speaker, in commemorating Law Day, U.S.A., 1981, it is most appropriate that we reflect on the deeds and achievements of our State police whose leadership endeavors executed with courage and valor have truly enriched the quality of life and way of life of all of our people here in America. We do indeed salute the New Jersey State Police Corps as they celebrate a half century and decade of sterling trooper performance in service to our people. ●

#### LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

##### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, dismay at the prospect of the demise of the Legal Services Corporation cuts across all lines.

I insert in the RECORD the following letter which I received from Anne C. Gannett, a former State legislator from Massachusetts. Mrs. Gannett is a Republican who worked very hard to prove that social concern and fiscal responsibility are not mutually exclusive during her tenure in the Massachusetts House.

Mrs. Gannett offers her own experience of the Legal Services Corporation, and concludes that the high quality of its personnel and the value of its work are of enormous importance to American society at all levels.

Mr. Speaker, I think that Mrs. Gannett's views are instructive, and that the Members of this body should consider deeply her testimony to the necessity for Legal Services:

DEAR BARNEY: Although I'm sure that you support the fine work of the Legal Services Corporation, perhaps you need constituents to give evidence of its efficacy to help your colleagues see the folly of the Administration's recommended elimination thereof.

In Massachusetts, at least, its share of the total federal appropriation was money well spent to make government work for the people. It enabled citizens to cut through our cumbersome and overly political bureaucracy to assure that the elderly and the needy received the services for which they are qualified.

I can't say as much for many other government programs, both state and federal, but Legal Services should be just the type of program which the Reagan entourage

should support to reduce the net expenditures of government by ascertaining that what is appropriated directly reaches the people for whom it is intended.

South Middlesex Legal Services, with which I worked closely during my legislative years, had a budget of \$273,000, out of a total \$321.3 million federal pie. It handled almost 1000 cases last year from its 39 towns, many of which fall within your district.

I am impressed by the high caliber of its personnel, both attorneys and paralegals, and watched them guide the poor and the elderly through the political maze to assure a human and not a political solution. My experience with SMLC was mostly in housing; it was inspiring to join their efforts to secure justice for those refused public housing by often myopic housing authorities.

The strength of Legal Services goes beyond housing to assisting people in consumer problems, domestic relations and administrative matters.

I hope that every effort will be made to save the Legal Services Corporation from extinction.

ANNE C. GANNETT. ●

#### GUN CONTROL—MYTHS AND REALITIES

##### HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, as expected, the vocal minority that favors Federal gun control has used the attempted assassination of President Reagan as an excuse to begin yet another antigun campaign.

This continuing drive is being spearheaded by totalitarian "Liberals" and encouraged by like-minded segments of the national news media. Perhaps many of the "followers" of this minority effort are well-meaning people who would jump at any suggestion, no matter how implausible or simplistic, to halt outbreaks of violence.

It is unfortunate, however, that the "followers" have not considered the practical aspects of such programs, aside from the very real constitutional and philosophical problems they would pose. In fact, the only way such programs would have even a remote chance to "work" would be to impose a harsh police state on the American people. While most "Liberals" delight in forcing other people to do their will, it is doubtful that others, who may have embraced the panacea of Federal gun controls in the misdirected desire to "do something", really favor the oppressive measures such controls would bring.

Federal proposals to "deal with guns" are usually separated into three areas: First, register handguns and require a waiting period before delivery of a purchased weapon. Second, ban all handguns. Third, ban only so-called Saturday Night Specials. In the following paragraphs, each one will be



considered from a realistic viewpoint rather than from an ivory tower. The constitutional issue will be touched on at the end.

First, register handguns and require a waiting period before delivery of a purchased weapon.

On a sophomoric level, this might sound reasonable and workable. The theory appears to be that police could trace any weapon used in a crime back to the owner, that the overall procedure would allow police to investigate the backgrounds of those attempting to buy handguns, that the proposal would discourage criminals from trying to buy or possess handguns and that "crimes of passion" would be largely prevented or eliminated due to a "cooling off" waiting period.

The reality: Most law-abiding people would register newly purchased handguns and criminals would ignore the law. Criminals would simply steal a handgun or buy one on the black market which would be created by such a law. Also, many citizens, fearing that Federal registration is a first step toward confiscation, would not register the handguns they already possess legally and, technically, would become a new class of "criminals". Other normally law-abiding people, fearful of eventual Federal confiscation, would buy an unregistered handgun on the black market or from a friend or neighbor—thereby making themselves "criminals" in the eyes of the Federal Government. "Crimes of passion" would not be prevented since millions of handguns, rifles, and shotguns are already in circulation and readily available. The claim that most people committing "crimes of passion" run down to their neighborhood pawn shop, buy a handgun, and rush back home to kill a family member, cannot be supported by any set of objective facts. It is simply an emotional argument which cannot be substantiated.

Second ban all handguns. Increasingly, this is being suggested by various antigun organizations or spokesmen. The theory is that all handgun sales could be halted and all existing handguns confiscated and destroyed. The conclusion reached by antigun factions is that crime would magically disappear or, at the very least, drop dramatically.

The reality: The confiscation of handguns would involve the taking of personal property for which the owners would have to be compensated out of the U.S. Treasury. The Constitution forbids the taking of "life, liberty or property" without due process of law. Guns are property. Some groups estimate that there are between 40- and 50-million handguns now in circulation. If one assumes that even half the guns would be turned over to the Federal Government and that the average cost of each weapon is only \$50 (a low estimate), it would cost the taxpayers

a minimum of \$1 billion (\$50 × 20 million guns) to compensate gun owners. But that does not include the tremendous police state cost of administering and enforcing such a massive undertaking. Aside from the cost, the fact is that criminals would not turn in their guns. Neither would many otherwise law-abiding citizens who would find themselves without personal protection from criminals were they to do so. Black market sales would proliferate because even with 50-percent compliance with such a law, 20- to 25-million handguns would remain in circulation. The manufacture of illegal handguns (and even homemade zip guns) and the cutting down of long guns into smaller weapons would become a lucrative underworld business. The imposition of harsh, punitive prison sentences for otherwise innocent persons caught possessing a handgun would turn America into a fascist nightmare. And what would we do about a secretly armed citizen who shoots and wounds an armed intruder inside his home or business? Prosecute him or the intruder? Or both?

Third, ban so-called Saturday Night Specials. This is a favorite catchphrase of the national news media and Hollywood "Liberals" and, at first glance, may sound like the ideal solution.

The reality: The term, "Saturday Night Special", is merely a buzz word designed to stop all logical, rational thinking processes. It has no legal standing. An enforceable law could not be written purporting to define "Specials". Every scientific test and legal description yet devised to supposedly designate only small, inexpensive handguns as "Specials" has also been found, upon further examination, to apply to more expensive, better-made weapons. Neither is barrel length any determination because some of the finest, most expensive handguns made have short barrels. Using the criterion of price alone would discriminate against the poor who cannot afford expensive protection. What would the Federal Government do about an elderly lady residing in a deteriorating neighborhood who has a \$21.95 handgun hidden under her mattress for protection? Toss her in prison? Fine her \$10,000? In addition, the same practical arguments against banning all handguns also apply to the proposal to ban "only" purported Saturday Night Specials.

#### OTHER FACTS

According to data compiled from the U.S. Public Health Service and the FBI, only four-tenths of 1 percent of all handguns are involved in criminal activity each year. This means that 99.6 percent of all handguns are not involved in such activity. It is patently absurd to penalize the law-abiding majority for actions of the criminal minority.

Although several public figures have been shot, or shot at, by criminals with handguns, President Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., were both assassinated by criminals using rifles. Vernon Jordan was seriously wounded by a hoodlum using a rifle. Obviously—except to "Liberals"—the blame lies not with the weapon, which is after all, an inanimate object, but with the individual criminal committing a crime.

Even if one makes the hallucinogenic assumption that all handguns could somehow be made to disappear magically, criminals could easily make zip guns or cut down rifles and shotguns to make smaller weapons. Then, of course, totalitarian "Liberals" would begin demanding that all firearms be banned or confiscated by big brother.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL ROADBLOCKS

Besides the foregoing facts, any effort to ban or abolish handguns would violate the second amendment to the U.S. Constitution which guarantees "the right of the people to keep and bear arms \* \* \*" the reference to "the people" does not refer to a collective mass or to the State—that is, the National Guard or the Reserves. Using that same logic and applying it to the first and fourth amendments, individuals would not be protected in their right to peaceable assemble or to be secure from "unreasonable searches or seizures." Neither does the term "militia" used in the second amendment refer to the National Guard or Reserves, for not only the foregoing reason, but because those organizations did not even exist at the time of its writing.

The key to halting violent acts against our elected officials or our citizenry is not gun control, police state tactics, or penalizing the vast majority of Americans. It is restoring and carrying out stiff penalties against the minority or criminals—particularly repeaters—who use firearms in the commission of a crime. It may require overhauling of the Federal judiciary and perhaps limitations on its jurisdiction concerning enforcement of State criminal laws. The implementation of capital sentences must be resumed and endless delays in the execution of such sentences eliminated.

These steps are not apt to appeal to totalitarian "Liberals" since they are not simplistic and do not lend themselves to sloganeering or demagoguery. Another reason "Liberals" probably would not care for these ideas is that they take direct aim at individual criminals and are not intended as repressive scattershot attacks against the constitutional rights of law-abiding Americans.

Other more intangible, but very real, factors which would contribute to reducing crime include restoring voluntary prayer in our public schools, a



return of local control over our public schools, and a recognition in education that our American legal system is based upon the Judeo-Christian ethic, not the religion of secular humanism.

After considering the firm principles espoused by our Constitution and the reality that proposed Federal gun control mechanisms simply are unworkable in a free society, honest people who may have previously been deceived by antigun rhetoric, will now admit that they were wrong.●

**ST. PAUL'S LOWER SCHOOL  
VISITS CAPITAL**

**HON. CLARENCE D. LONG**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 7, 1981, 73 young men and women from St. Paul's Lower School in Baltimore will journey to Washington for a firsthand look at their Nation's Capital as part of their studies of American Government.

These students will tour the Capitol Building, the Supreme Court, and the National Museum of Art.

They will be led by the following teachers and parents:

Miss Penny Forbes, Mrs. Jane Matthews, Mrs. Ellie Mulhern, Mrs. Ann Stelman, Mrs. Sally Fronk, Mrs. Starr Arbaugh, Mrs. Jeanne Shreeve, Mrs. Betty Hoatson.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel, Mr. Michael Welsh, Mrs. Winnie Flattery, Mrs. Barbara Trooter, Mrs. Ricka Peterson, and Mrs. Penny Miller.

I look forward to meeting with these students to discuss with them the legislative process, their studies of our Government, and their questions about national issues. I am delighted they have taken an interest in our Nation's political process.

Students who will visit us Thursday are:

Mark Adams, Ellen Adler, Will Barnes, Reid Boyce, Chris Bunting, Kelly Cowan, Mark Gambo, Michael Guidice, Jon Fell, David Lisle.

Beth Mantegna, Tara Sapre, Andy Shepherd, Michael Rumsey, Jay Stark, Julie Thut, Kristen Welsh, Chris Barloto, Tim Cogwell, Susan Carroll.

Andy Fenselau, Jenny Gunning, Valli Guruswamy, Chris Joyner, Butch Ruhl, Erik Ortel, Chip Presser, Tiffany Roe, David Sawyer, Kate Sheehan.

David Townsend, Tyler Webster, Leigh Taylor, Scott Tognocchi, Todd Davidson, Richard Armstrong, Caroline Arbaugh, Tanya Barth, C. J. Bowden, Michelle Camou.

Kate Matte, Chris Hooper, Roger Kelly, Chip Lonsdale, Julie Peterson, Asha Shetty, Mandy Spicer, Tim Eaton, Patrick Tracy, Nicky Truitt.

John Wang, Nancy Maxa, Valerie Bartlett, T. J. Aversa, Dean Cantemary, Ian Fusting, Mitchell Goetze, Jason Hetrick, David Krastel, Phillip Meyers.

Danny Millender, Jimmie Mitchlerling, Mark Murphy, Kirk Olsen, Maia Pappas,

Lance Patterson, Todd Pfunder, Samantha Piet, Lawrence Romeo, Jay Webster, Amy Weeks, Julia Jochem, and Chris Zaw-Mon.●

**STATEMENT OF HON. VIRGINIA SMITH BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, MAY 4, 1981**

**HON. VIRGINIA SMITH**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues testimony I presented to the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, Committee on Appropriations, during hearings on the panel's fiscal year 1982 appropriations measure. In line with the spending goals of President Reagan, I have suggested funding shifts within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, so that needed part-time National Weather Service offices may be retained. Following is the text of my statement:

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me once again to come before you and the other members of the Subcommittee in order to state the many justifications for retention of the Valentine Weather Service office in my district. I want you to know that I feel at home in this Subcommittee room.

The administration has recommended the closing of 38 of 70 part-time Weather Service offices. Two years ago, the previous administration tried to close 19 field stations, and last year it targeted 21. Due to the wisdom of this Subcommittee, the full Committee, and Congress itself, those closings were prevented. This year, with the list expanded to 38, I hope that the same wisdom prevails, and the proposal is rejected.

I must admit that I have done much soul searching on this issue. How can I be for the President's program but against this recommended cut? The answer is clear: as Virginia Smith, who has fought all along for the people of the Third District of Nebraska on this issue, I still believe the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Weather Service engage in too many exotic and expensive projects while forgetting about the common folks outside of Washington. Instead of cutting such projects, they have singled out the part-time weather stations because they are easy targets for "getting rid of bodies."

As the Ranking Minority Member on the Agriculture Subcommittee of this Committee, I realize the responsibility with which we have been charged: to reduce the federal budget. With that in mind, I do not come empty-handed. I note that, on page 38 of the Commerce Department brief, there is an item to spend an additional \$1,000,000 on weather modification, in addition to the \$10,200,000 already being spent for the program. The program employs more people than all of the part-time weather stations. If the Commerce Department could hold the line on this program, it would preserve the very purpose of the National Weather Service: to protect life and property from hazardous weather.

We all are tired of hearing, "I support the President's budget, but," with subsequent explanations of why this or that should be spared from the reductions. Frankly, while I have not been convinced on very many budget sparings, after reviewing this situation again this year, I am sure that I must solicit your reconsideration of the proposal to close the Valentine, Nebraska Weather Service Office.

Mr. Chairman, the station closing will entail the reduction in force of one person, the only person at Valentine, at a saving of \$22,000. The person who is detailed to the weather station in Valentine, Claire Mancuso, makes a forecast for the Valentine radio station listening area twice a day. That listening area covers the vast Sandhills of Nebraska and stretches into South Dakota—an area of almost 5,000 square miles. Although there are not very many people out there, those who are rely on accurate weather information for their daily livelihoods. Let me give you a few examples.

Most ranchers start calving season in very early spring. This time is crucial for newborn calves, the sale of which may be the only income for those ranchers that year. If a blizzard catches ranchers with expectant cows and newborn calves out on the open range, dead animals result. Cows turn their backs and walk away from the storm until they are stopped by a fence where they either suffocate or freeze. Calves just plain freeze.

In the summer, hay is harvested for winter feeding of livestock, and of course crops are grown with the use of irrigation. Farm and ranch families schedule their days around the weather and market reports on the radio. If rain—scarce lately—is forecast by Claire Mancuso in Valentine, there will be an all-out effort by the entire family to get any hay that may be cut, but not stacked, off the ground, so that it will not rot or lose nutrient value. Moreover, farmers may be able to turn off the diesel engines that power irrigation wells, thereby saving hundreds of dollars in fuel costs, or they may decide not to apply fertilizers or chemicals, which can leach right through the root zone if the rain is heavy.

In addition, teachers need to know from the Valentine Station when to call off school or let the children out early. Nebraska is one of the few remaining states with one-room school houses and we are fiercely proud of them. In Cherry County, where Valentine is located, there are 58 rural teachers and 41 school districts. When the snowstorms hit the Sandhills, many rural roads can be closed for weeks. Snow drifts can be as high as twenty feet with winds whipping the snow through the hills at 60 miles per hour. The wind chill index reaches 50 degrees below zero many times during the winter.

Climatology experts describe this area as one of the most unpredictable and most harsh weather areas in the country. Many different fronts collide in this region making it the sandcovered "Bermuda Triangle" of the Midwest.

In terms of closing the 38 stations, I cannot find out how the 38 were selected. They are part-time, general-purpose offices which operate less than 24 hours per day and do not have radar or upper air observation functions. There are at least 20 other part-time weather stations—which I am listing for the record—which seem to carry on the same functions as the 38 that are recommended to be cut, but are unchallenged.



Supporters of the cuts say that machine forecasts would be made from the Omaha office. That may sound reasonable but how would you like to make your traveling plans to the district based on weather information from a station 250 miles away? That is similar to what the people in Valentine are being asked to do.

I will not expand my remarks because most of you have heard me explain this problem again and again. In closing, I ask you to examine closely the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's and the National Weather Service's priorities. Mindful of the President's budget goals, I urge you to keep such exotic programs as weather modification at their present funding levels in order to retain the 38 part-time stations. It's a matter of priority.

**PERMANENT PART-TIME WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES (WSO'S)**

The 38 part-time weather offices proposed for closure are general purpose offices which operate less than 24 hours a day and do not have radar or upper air observation functions. There are 20 other permanently part-time WSO's which do not meet this criteria and they are:

Caribou, Maine—RAOB; Worcester, Mass.—RADAR; Annette, Alaska—RAOB; King Salmon, Alaska—RAOB; Kotzebue, Alaska—RAOB; St. Cloud, Minn.—RAOB; Houghton Lake, Mich.—RADAR; Barrow, Alaska—RAOB; Portland, Ore.—Special Purpose, Fire Weather; Redding, Calif.—Special Purpose, Fire Weather; Salem, Ore.—Special Purpose, Fire Weather; Wanchew, Wash.—Special Purpose, Fire Weather; Vicksburg, Miss.—Special Purpose, Corps of Engineers; Macon, Ga.—Special Purpose, U.S. Forest Service; Riverside, Calif.—Special Purpose, Agriculture; Twin Falls, Idaho—Special Purpose, Agriculture; Yuma, Ariz.—Special Purpose, Agriculture; Barter Island, Alaska—RAOB; Winslow, Ariz.—RAOB; Olympia, Wash.—Special Purpose, Fire Weather; and RAOB—radiosonde observation.●

**THE DEATH OF BOBBY SANDS**

**HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 6, 1981*

● Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the death of Bobby Sands, and the 66-day hunger strike which preceded it, adds another chapter to the tragic history of Northern Ireland.

In the last decade alone, more than 2,500 people have lost their lives as a result of the conflict in Northern Ireland. A generation of Irish children has grown up believing that violence and terrorism are a natural part of daily life. If one thing should be clear as a result of the experience of the last 10 years, it is that the troubles in Northern Ireland will not be solved by violence.

Bobby Sands' death was a tragedy in and of itself. It would be a far greater tragedy if it produced more violence instead of change. I have urged, and continue to urge, the British Government to make every effort to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the issues

which have precipitated the hunger strikes in the Maze Prison. All parties to the conflict in Northern Ireland must be prepared to abandon the inflexible attitudes which have hindered a just resolution of their differences. Further deaths must be avoided if Northern Ireland is to achieve the peace that the majority of its people so desperately seek.●

**MONTHLY LIST OF GAO REPORTS**

**HON. JACK BROOKS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 6, 1981*

● Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the monthly list of GAO reports includes summaries of reports which were prepared by the staff of the General Accounting Office. The March 1981 list includes:

**MONTHLY LIST OF GAO REPORTS**

**NATIONAL DEFENSE**

Defense Needs Better System for Assuring Adequate Security at Reasonable Cost on U.S. Bases. Acc. No. 114532, PLRD-81-1, March 6.

DOD Should Give Better Guidance and Training to Contractors who Classify National Security Information. Acc. No. 114661, PLRD-81-3, March 23.

Differences in the Services' Military Family Housing Programs Hinder Good Management. CED-81-71, March 5.

Review of Air Force's Next Generation Trainer Aircraft Program Department of Defense. MASAD-81-2, February 9.

Improved Management of Air Force Modification Programs Can Save Millions. Acc. No. 114591, PLRD-81-5, March 16.

Most Critical Testing Still Lies Ahead for Missiles in Theater Nuclear Modernization. Acc. No. 114475, MASAD-81-15, March 2.

Decisions to Be Made in Charting Future of DOD's Assault Breaker. Acc. No. 114559, MASAD-81-9, February 28.

Air Force and Navy Plans to Acquire Trainer Aircraft. Acc. No. 114553, MASAD-81-11, February 28.

**Letter reports**

U.S. participation in the United Kingdom's development of its low altitude airfield attack system deviation from acquisition policy. Acc. No. 114466, MASAD-81-17, February 27.

Recommendations to improve Defense reporting on weapon systems. Acc. No. 114474, MASAD-81-7, March 2.

Testing has been insufficient to estimate operational effectiveness and suitability of Army's battery computer system. Acc. No. 114633, MASAD-81-18, March 6.

Use of cost-deferred-fee contracts can be costly to the Government. Acc. No. 114570, MASAD-81-10, March 11.

Expedited yearend contract award resulted in shortcutting established regulations and procedures and overpricing. Acc. No. 114564, MASAD-81-14, March 9.

Need for product improvements to Army's VULCAN Air Defense System is questionable. Acc. No. 114605, MASAD-81-21, March 16.

Use of "M" accounts in the Department of Defense. Acc. No. 114606, AFMD-81-39, March 16.

Army is making strides in improving its Total Force decisionmaking process. Acc. No. 114635, FPCD-81-37, March 18.

Army's rotary wing escape system study is postponed. Acc. No. 114682, MASAD-81-23, March 23.

Management attention is needed to identify reasons for high volume of serviceable material returns to depots. Acc. No. 114726, PLRD-81-12, March 26.

Millions of dollars of serviceable items are returned annually from field units to wholesale depots causing costly handling and moving. Acc. No. 114726, PLRD-81-12, March 26.

National Guard units have used Government aircraft to transport personnel to a sporting event despite a headquarters prohibition. AFMD-81-44, March 27.

**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Its Role in Development and Trade. ID-81-21, February 27.

American Employment Abroad Discouraged by U.S. Income Tax Laws. Acc. No. 114499, ID-81-29, February 27.

U.S. Assistance to Egyptian Agriculture: Slow Progress After Five Years. Acc. No. 114721, ID-81-19, March 16.

Status Report on U.S. Participation in the International Fund for Agricultural Development. ID-81-33, March 27.

Improvements Made, Some Still Needed in Management of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Acc. No. 114562, ID-81-16, March 2.

U.S. Government Exchange Programs are not being Coordinated in Japan and India. ID-81-41, March 20.

**SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY**

DOD Participation in the Space Transportation System: Status and Issues. Acc. No. 114569, MASAD-81-6, February 28.

**ENERGY**

Natural Gas Plan Needed to Provide Greater Protection for High-Priority and Critical Uses. Acc. No. 114660, EMD-81-27, March 23.

Effects of Regulation on the Electric Utility Industry. Acc. No. 114473, EMD-81-35, March 2.

Impact of Regulations—After Federal Leasing—On Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Development. Acc. No. 114494, EMD-81-48, February 27.

Issues in Leasing Offshore Lands for Oil and Gas Development. EMD-81-59, March 26.

The Department of Energy's Water-Cooled Breeder Program—Should It Continue? EMD-81-46, March 25.

Energy Conservation Program for Schools and Hospitals Can Be More Effective. Acc. No. 114663, EMD-81-47, March 23.

**Letter reports**

The Department of Energy's reorganization of energy contingency planning holds promise. Acc. No. 114695, EMD-81-57, March 4.

The Tennessee Valley Authority needs to improve security and inventory controls at power sites. Acc. No. 114560, EMD-81-60, March 10.

Status and funding of the Department of Defense's energy conservation investment program. Acc. No. 114681, EMD-81-55, February 19.

**NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT**

Federal Charges for Irrigation Projects Reviewed Do Not Cover Costs. Acc. No. 114588, PAD-81-07, March 13.



Low Productivity in American Coal Mining: Causes and Cures. Acc. No. 114639, EMD-81-17, March 3.

The Nation's Unused Wood Offers Vast Potential Energy and Product Benefits. Acc. No. 114500, EMD-81-6, March 3.

Marine Sanctuaries Program Offers Environmental Protection and Benefits Other Laws Do Not. Acc. No. 114497, CED-81-37, March 4.

The Council on Environmental Quality: A Tool in Shaping National Policy. Acc. No. 114638, CED-81-66, March 19.

#### AGRICULTURE

Suspension of Grain Sales to Soviet Union:—Monitoring Difficult—Shortfall Substantially Offset (Unclassified Digest). Acc. No. 114597, C-CED-81-1, March 3.

#### Letter reports

The dine-out feature of the food stamp program needs improvement to facilitate efficient administration. CED-81-71, February 27.

The Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General highlights problems about the integrity of school feeding programs. Acc. No. 114634, CED-81-81, March 9.

Pension fund investment in agricultural land is not as attractive as investment in other commercial real estate. CED-81-86, March 26.

#### COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

Impact of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act on U.S. Business. Acc. No. 114503, AFMD-81-34, March 4.

Foreign Investment in U.S. Seafood Processing Industry Difficult to Assess. CED-81-65, March 30.

Knoxville Expo '82 Why Changes are Needed in Law on Reuse of U.S. Pavilions at International Expositions. Acc. No. 114677, PLRD-81-11, March 20.

#### Letter reports

Improved control over local purchases of parts, supplies, and services at Post Office is needed. Acc. No. 114725, GGD-81-58, March 25.

The Postal Service's electronic scale procurement needs revision. Acc. No. 114683, GGD-81-53, March 23.

The financial statements of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank present fairly its financial position as of September 30, 1980. Acc. No. 114680, AFMD-81-45, March 13.

Prices for condominiums depend on demand, supply and the debt service burden which in turn depends on mortgage interest rates. Acc. No. 114631, PAD-81-62, March 5.

#### TRANSPORTATION

The Trucking Industry's Federal Paperwork Burden Should Be Reduced. GGD-81-32, March 3.

Deteriorating Highways and Lagging Revenues: A need to Reassess the Federal Highway Program. Acc. No. 114520, CED-81-42, March 5.

FAA is making Air Traffic Control Procedures at New Orleans International Airport More Efficient. CED-81-64, February 27.

The Federal Investment in Amtrak's Assets Should be Secured. Acc. No. 114630, PAD-81-32, March 3.

Amtrak's Productivity on Track Rehabilitation is Lower than Other Railroads—Precise Comparison Not Feasible. Acc. No. 114684, CED-81-60, March 13.

#### COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

How to House More People at Lower Costs Under the Section 8 New Construction Pro-

gram. Acc. No. 114664, CED-81-54, March 6.

Acc. No. 114665, CED-81-54A, March 6.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

Weak Internal Controls Make the Department of Labor and Selected CETA Grantees Vulnerable to Fraud, Waste, and Abuse. AFMD-81-46, March 27.

The Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Program Helps Families But Needs Improvement. HRD-81-25, February 6.

#### Letter report

The primary mental health program available to Federal employees is counseling services for alcohol and drug abuse problems. Acc. No. 114603, FPCD-81-15, March 17.

#### INCOME SECURITY

More Diligent Followup Needed to Weed Out Ineligible SSA Disability Beneficiaries. Acc. No. 114590, HRD-81-48, March 3.

Action Needed to Resolve Problem of Outstanding Supplemental Security Income Checks. Acc. No. 114571, HRD-81-58, March 3.

#### Letter reports

The General Services Administration made an appropriate decision in relocating its Galesburg, Illinois office. Acc. No. 114568, PLRD-81-10, March 11.

Delegating leasing authority for Social Security's field office space needs would impose a workload on the General Services Administration. Acc. No. 114723, HRD-81-64, March 24.

#### VETERANS AFFAIRS

VA Needs a Single System to Measure Hospital Productivity. AFMD-81-23, March 24.

Better Guidelines Could Reduce VA's Planned Construction of Costly Operating Rooms. Acc. No. 114561, HRD-81-54, March 3.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Multi-State Regional Intelligence Projects—Who Will Oversee These Federally Funded Networks? GGD-81-36, December 31.

#### Letter reports

Federal Reserve security over currency transportation is adequate. GGD-81-27, February 23.

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts should improve management information on district court jury practices. Acc. No. 114498, GGD-81-42, March 4.

The Secret Service has more computer capacity than it needs. Acc. No. 114604, GGD-81-43, March 17.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Funding Gaps Jeopardize Federal Government Operations. PAD-81-31, March 3.

Federal Budget Concepts and Procedures Can Be Further Strengthened. Acc. No. 114653, PAD-81-36, March 3.

Federal Capital Budgeting: A Collection of Haphazard Practices. Acc. No. 114636, PAD-81-19, February 26.

Implementation: The Missing Link in Planning Reorganizations. Acc. No. 114724, GGD-81-57, March 20.

Federal Merit Pay: Important Concerns Need Attention. Acc. No. 114595, FPCD-81-9, March 3.

Federal Employees' Compensation Act: Benefit Adjustments Needed To Encourage Reemployment and Reduce Costs. Acc. No. 114563, HRD-81-19, March 9.

Financial Disclosure Process of the Legislative Branch Can Be Improved. Acc. No. 114502, FPCD-81-20, March 4.

An Economic Overview of Bank Solvency Regulation. Acc. No. 114632, PAD-81-25, February 13.

Securities and Exchange Commission Should Improve Procurement Practices for Market Surveillance System Development. Acc. No. 114554, AFMD-81-17, March 6.

The Value-Added Tax—What Else Should We Know About It? Acc. No. 114654, PAD-81-60, March 3.

Puerto Rico's Political Future: A Divisive Issue with many Dimensions. Acc. No. 114496, GGD-81-48, March 2.

Federal Agencies' Maintenance of Computer Programs: Expensive and Undermanaged. Acc. No. 114438, AFMD-81-25, February 26.

Service Contract Act Should Not Apply to Service Employees of ADP and High Technology Companies—A Supplement. HRD-80-102(A), March 25.

Better Accountability Needed at the Medical University of South Carolina. Acc. No. 114530, AFMD-81-32, February 27.

Audit of the Stationery Revolving Fund for FY Ended June 30, 1980. Acc. No. 114572, GGD-81-44, March 3.

Financial Status of Major Federal Acquisitions September 30, 1980. Acc. No. 114662, MASAD-81-13, March 20.

#### Letter reports

GSA's practice of centrally purchasing low dollar value items under the nonstores program should be discontinued. Acc. No. 114470, MASAD-81-12, March 3.

Impoundment of funds for the Executive Office of the President, Council on Wage and Price Stability. OGC-81-4, March 3.

Impoundment of funds for several agencies. Acc. No. 114637, OGC-81-5, March 11.

The Monthly List of GAO Reports and/or copies of the full texts are available from the U.S. General Accounting Office, Distribution Section, Room 1518, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20548. Phone (202) 275-6241.●

#### TAX WRITEOFFS

### HON. JAMES M. SHANNON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, in a few days the Ways and Means Committee will start the markup on a bill of enormous importance to the future of the country. All agree that we need to increase incentives for industry to invest in productive assets. Most agree this goal should be promoted by allowing more generous tax writeoffs for investments in plant and equipment. The issue is how to design a system of investment incentives that increases our productive capacity most fairly and efficiently.

Today's demands for productivity increases must be met by effective investment initiatives. We must decide rationally how to distribute these incentives, because the cost of the program we are about to consider is enormous. The administration's proposal is projected to cost more than \$80 billion annually in 1990. It is, in fact, the most expensive industrial tax in-



centive program Congress has ever considered.

Despite the size of the administration's program, we have not really been told details of its impact or its underlying assumptions. The issues before us and the dollars we are being asked to spend are too significant to permit unquestioning acceptance. Rather we must question and assure ourselves that our ultimate legislative product satisfies the criteria of fairness and efficiency. A mistake today may very well be irretrievable; experience has demonstrated the difficulty is repealing later a benefit imprudently granted today.

We have begun to analyze the major components of the administration's program. Unfortunately it is an inferior proposal. It fails to meet the standards of fairness and efficiency we routinely demand of much less significant legislation.

Under the administration's program, some taxpayers receive a tax benefit which, in present value terms, exceeds the amount they actually spent. In other words, it is more favorable than treating a capital expenditure as currently deductible, and replaces the income tax with a subsidy.

The present value of the productivity incentives under the administration's proposal for most investment machinery and equipment amounts to \$1.06 for every \$1 spent. Excess losses from investment in favored assets may be offset against other taxable income. This reduction in the tax on other income has the effect of increasing artificially the rate of return on the investment in the favored asset. Thus the administration's proposal will inevitably encourage uneconomic investments, which consume more value than they create.

The effective incentive program must not provide benefits in excess of the amount actually spent. It must not encourage investments which consume more value than they create.

The administration's program actually widens the unequal tax treatment of different productive assets. For example, under present law, an asset with an ADR midpoint life of 5 years bears an estimated effective tax rate of 13 percent, and an asset with an ADR midpoint life of 10 years bears an estimated effective tax rate of 10 percent. Under the administration's proposal this 3-percent differential increases to 30 percent.

A capital cost recovery system that fails to eliminate these disparities encourages the misallocation of capital resources. Less productive, but lightly taxed, investments can be more profitable for a taxpayer than more productive investments which are heavily taxed in comparison. The result is less value and less productivity from any given amount of investment.

An effective incentive program does not encourage the misallocation of capital to less productive uses.

The administration's program does not eliminate taxpayer uncertainty over the present value of future capital cost recovery deductions. Under the administration's program, capital cost recovery allowances would remain deductible in future years. Their real value would remain exposed to the uncertainties of future inflation. These uncertainties will introduce a note of caution into the long-term investment decisionmaking process. Uncertainty is an investment disincentive.

An effective incentive program does not contain built-in uncertainties over the present value of the program.

The administration's program does not encourage immediate investment. Rather, it encourages delay until the proposal is fully effective in 5 years.

An effective incentive program does not wait 5 years to be implemented.

The issues I have raised are serious. But they are not insoluble. I introduced a bill yesterday which addresses and eliminates each of the deficiencies in the administration's program. The first year capital cost recovery system, the backbone of my bill, encourages productive investments, provides a more uniform effective tax rate for income from productive investment, permits the immediate calculation of the value of the investment incentive, and encourages immediate investment in productive assets. In short, it is a fair and efficient investment incentive program. ●

#### ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE WEEK

#### HON. ANTONIO BORJA WON PAT

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. WON PAT. Mr. Speaker, this being the week set aside by proclamation to recognize the achievements of those great numbers of people who have migrated to the United States from Asia and the islands located in what is commonly called the Pacific Basin, we tend to think only of Orientals. True, people from China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia make up a major portion of the Asian ethnic group within our population, but there are many others who come from small but far-flung island nations in the vast Pacific Ocean.

My home island of Guam, which is the westernmost and farthest U.S. territory, is part of the Pacific Basin, pinpointed 10,000 miles southwest by west of Washington, D.C. Even though the bulk of its 120,000 population is made up of native Chamorros, or Guamanians, if you will, there are many other Asians and, of course, a number of

statesiders, or "Haoles" as they are sometimes called after an old Hawaiian term. This makes Guam sort of a microcosm of any large American city like San Francisco, Chicago, or Philadelphia.

Among the other Asians residing on Guam are Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Vietnamese, Thais, New Zealanders, Malaysians, Australians, people from the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and a sizable number of Filipinos. I am happy to report that we live in harmony as these people are all melded into our business, professional, labor, and military societies. The great majority of them are or are becoming U.S. citizens. They have made the adjustment to a free democratic society with remarkable ease. Some are even into politics, especially the Filipinos.

In this connection, I would like to insert in the RECORD an article from the Pacific Daily News about Ramon Valera, a former immigrant from the Philippines, who was recently honored by the Chase Manhattan Bank for his achievement in local and international banking in the U.S. Territory of Guam. I am sure there are many other success stories written or unwritten about Asian Pacific Americans living in the United States which would add a heartwarming lustre to this week's remembrances. Mr. Valera's story just happens to be timely and therefore symbolic of all the achievers among the Asian Pacific peoples of our great melting pot of a nation.

#### TOP CHASE AWARD TO VALERA

(By Frank Quimby)

Ramon Valera, a vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank's local branch, has been awarded the prestigious Chase Presidential Award for 1980, branch General Manager Joe Hosie announced yesterday.

Valera, 34, of Latte Heights, said he was "completely overwhelmed" by the news, not only because of the significance of the award but also because he was unaware that his supervisors recommended him for the honor.

Fewer than 10 of the awards from Chase President Willard C. Butcher are given each year and Valera's prize was not only the first for a Chase Guam employee but also the first time in two years a candidate from the Asia-Pacific region won.

Chase, which has about 33,000 employees, has more than a dozen branches throughout East Asia.

But Valera, a 1971 immigrant from the Philippines, was quick to disown sole ownership of the prize.

"It's shared ownership and belongs to all of us here," said the 2nd vice president and manager of operations at Chase's Guam office.

"I was a linkage between solid management with good direction and a dedicated and very qualified staff," said Valera, who worked his way up at Chase from an account clerk to vice president in eight years.

The award, which carries a substantial financial bonus, is given for consistently outstanding service and "obvious and dramatic" contributions to corporate goals, a business-



man's euphemism for increasing the bottom line.

Valera was cited for his work in managing the sale of Chase's retail banking operations, setting up operations for Chase's offshore loan program, correcting serious deficiencies in two military bank facilities purchased by Chase and developing procedures in a new Guam certificate of deposit program.

Valera also credited his job satisfaction, understanding wife, Cecilia, and children for giving him the chance to pursue his career.

"We are the business managers of our lives, and Guam truly has been a land of opportunity for me," said Valera, who became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1978.

"My four children were born and raised here, my career has grown here. Guam is my home."●

# CBC BUDGET PROVIDES FOR STRONG DEFENSE AND DOMESTIC PRIORITIES

## HON. JOHN CONYERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the achilles heel of the administration budget plan and the Latta/Gramm budget substitute, which implements that plan, is the proposal to increase military spending by some \$40 billion in budget authority in the coming fiscal year.

I feel I am expressing what is a growing sentiment among my colleagues, and in the Nation as well.

The administration plan for a massive U.S. arms buildup, one that exceeded, according to the economist Lester Thurow, the arms buildup that took place prior to and during the Vietnam war, is going to become, I predict, the major area of domestic conflict and economic weakness in the coming years.

I am not alone in warning of this.

Economists as diverse as Henry Kaufman—who is often called the sage of Wall Street, and a Republican, I might add—Dr. Wassily Leontieff, the Nobel Prize-winning economist and authority on economic systems at New York University, and Dr. Lester Thurow of MIT, in the last few months have all voiced strong doubts about the economic viability and desirability of the Reagan administration's defense program.

I notice yesterday, as reported in the Washington Post, the Mormon Church, and its leaders, in a very rare comment on national policies, came out in opposition to the MX missile system. Their statement of opposition, it should be noticed by my colleagues, went far beyond the MX missile. The Mormon Church leadership squarely attacked the assumptions behind the U.S. military establishment, the Soviet military establishment, and the global arms race, that both superpowers,

equally, are contributing toward. Referring to the "terrifying arms race" that has to be halted, Spencer W. Kimball, president of the Mormon Church, stated:

We deplore in particular the building of vast arsenals of nuclear weaponry. History indicates that men have seldom created armaments that eventually were not put to use. . . . With the most serious concern over the pressing moral question of possible nuclear conflict, we plead with our national leaders to marshal the genius of the nation to find viable alternatives. . . .

The Mormon Church leadership is referring to the deadly world arms race, that is draining nations of their resources and revenues that otherwise would be spent on economic and social development—specifically, that last year exceeded \$500 billion, and which the Reagan administration in its budget proposal is contributing mightily toward.

I believe there is a growing sense in this body that the defense budget will undo whatever good might result from administration economic policies, and I say this as one who is highly skeptical about the administration's policies.

If the Congressional Black Caucus and a handful of so-called House liberals alone had challenged the Reagan defense budget it likely would have been dismissed summarily. But the caucus is not alone in its criticism of the transfer of some \$50 billion in additional budget authority to DOD next year. We are joined by leading churches in the land, by highly respectable economists and financial leaders.

The simple truth is that the defense budget that the administration is proposing will intensify inflation because inflationary costs in the defense sector have been running at twice the rate as in the economy overall; intensify inflation because of the widely acknowledged shortages of production in the defense sector and in the shortages of its labor force; intensify inflation because of the widely reported monopolistic practice among defense contractors, the lack of competitive contract bidding at DOD, and the widespread lack of Pentagon control over its own budget; intensify inflation because, in the aggregate, boosts in defense spending add income but not consumer goods and services, and therefore add to the class inflation of too many dollars chasing too few goods; and shift badly needed investment capital away from the civilian sectors of the economy that are most in need of revitalization.

I detect among my colleagues, especially on the opposite side of the aisle, a growing uneasiness about the administration's and the Latta/Gramm defense budget.

That uneasiness is understandable. No one has come up with a convincing

argument why an additional \$40 billion in defense is needed, other than the age-old shibboleths about national security and "The Russians Are Coming."

This morning I went over some comparative figures on the relative strengths of the U.S. Defense Establishment and the Soviet's.

In terms of defense spending during the last 10 years, the NATO allies have outspent the Warsaw Pact by \$207 billion, according to London's International Institute for Strategic Studies.

In terms of seapower, NATO together has twice as much naval tonnage and naval capability as the Warsaw Pact has.

In terms of strategic nuclear warheads, the best measure of relative numerical strengths, the United States has 9,200 warheads, as compared to 7,000 on the Soviet side.

Of equal importance, the United States has far greater command, control, flexibility, and survivability in relation to its ability to fight a nuclear war than has the Soviet Union; for example, only 25 percent of our strategic warheads are land based—and relatively vulnerable—as compared to 80 percent of the Soviet's warheads.

Because of our triad of strategic forces—land based, sea based, and air based—the United States has a wide advantage over the Soviets; for example, 48 percent of our strategic warheads are either at sea alert or in bombers on alert, as compared to 3 percent of the Soviet's warheads.

There is a shocking orthodoxy in this Chamber about the need for a stronger defense establishment. Despite the facts and figures, despite the questionability of ever winning a nuclear war, however limited, or of needing any more nuclear arms than we presently have, as the Mormon Church leaders observed, my colleagues, especially on the other side of the aisle, still cling to the panacea of more defense spending, as if it were a reflex action that arises when no other solutions to our economy's problems and the world's problems are in sight.

I think we ought to debate many more hours the role of defense spending in the administration's budget and in relation to economy recovery. We ought to debate many more hours the assumptions behind the Reagan/Latta/Gramm budget, and the alternative that the Congressional Black Caucus is proposing.●



MONTHLY LIST OF GAO  
REPORTS

## HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, the monthly list of GAO reports includes summaries of reports which were prepared by the staff of the General Accounting Office. The February 1981 list includes:

## MONTHLY LIST OF GAO REPORTS

## NATIONAL DEFENSE

The MX System: Issues and Challenges. Acc. No. 114372, MASAD-81-1, February 17.  
F/A-18 Naval Strike Fighter: Progress has been made but Problems and Concerns Continue. Acc. No. 114371, MASAD-81-3, February 18.

Evaluation of Defense Attempts to Manage Battlefield Intelligence Data. LCD-81-23, February 24.

Military Readiness, Mobilization Planning, and Civil Preparedness: Issues for Planning. PLRD-81-6, February 25.

Congress Cannot Rely on the Military Services' Reported Real Property Maintenance and Repair Backlog Data. Acc. No. 114224, LCD-81-19 February 2.

## Letter reports

The level of basic research performed at DOD laboratories has seriously declined. MASAD-81-5, February 19.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Better Accounting Needed for Foreign Countries' Deposits for Arms Purchases. Acc. No. 114326, AFMD-81-28, January 30.

## SCIENCE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

Major Science and Technology Issues. Acc. No. 114240, PAD-81-35, January 30.

## ENERGY

Residential Energy Conservation Outreach Activities—A New Federal Approach Needed. Acc. No. 114319, EMD-81-8, February 11.

Possible Ways to Streamline Existing Federal Energy Mineral Leasing Rules. Acc. No. 114316, EMD-81-44, January 21.

Controlling Federal Costs for Coal Liquefaction Program Hinges on Management and Contracting Improvements. Acc. No. 114248, PSAD-81-19, February 4.

Special Care Needed in Selecting Projects for the Alternative Fuels Program. Acc. No. 114246, EMD-81-36, December 8.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Federal Water Resources Agencies Should Assess Less Costly Ways to Comply with Regulations. Acc. No. 114345, CED-81-36, February 17.

Actions Needed to Increase Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Exploration and Development. Acc. No. 114323, EMD-81-40, February 11.

Lands in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area Should Be Returned to Private Ownership. CED-81-10, January 22.

Federal-Interstate Compact Commissions: Useful Mechanisms For Planning and Managing River basin operations. CED-81-34, February 20.

## AGRICULTURE

Summary of GAO Reports Issued Since 1977 Pertaining to Farm Bill Legislation. Acc. No. 114223, CED-81-43, January 21.

## COMMERCE AND HOUSING CREDIT

Implications of Electronic Mail for the Postal Service's Work Force. Acc. No. 114342, GGD-81-30, February 6.

Similar Business Assistance Programs of Two Federal Agencies Have Potential For Duplication. Acc. No. 114315, CED-81-26, December 31.

SBA's Pilot Programs to Improve Guaranty Loan Procedures Need Further Development. Acc. No. 114238, CED-81-25, February 2.

Accounting Changes Needed in the Railroad Industry. Acc. No. 114247, AFMD-81-26, February 4.

Management-Employee Relations Problems at the Evansville, Indiana, Post Office. GGD-81-37, February 19.

## Letter reports

Summary of major deficiencies in the Farmers Home Administration's Business and Industrial Loan Program. Acc. No. 114317, CED-81-56, January 30.

HUD has not adequately discharged its responsibility to properly pay distributive shares to homeowners from its mutual mortgage insurance fund. Acc. No. 114275, CED-81-44, February 9.

Postal departments and private sector groups should develop solicitation without unnecessary restrictive conditions. Acc. No. 114324, GGD-81-39, February 12.

## TRANSPORTATION

Soaring Transit Subsidies Must Be Controlled. CED-81-28, February 26.

Increased Productivity in Processing Travel Claims Can Cut Administrative Costs Significantly. Acc. No. 114314, AFMD-81-18, January 19.

## Letter reports

Amtrak should be exempt from most State and local taxes. Acc. No. 114274, PAD-81-58, January 30.

## COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Poor Controls Over Federal Aid in Massachusetts After the 1978 Blizzard Caused Questionable Benefit Payments. Acc. No. 114325, CED-81-4, January 26.

Use of Vacant Schools Could Provide Savings to Federal Construction Programs. Acc. No. 114312, HRD-81-28, January 19.

Further Actions Needed to Improve Management of HUD Programs. CED-81-41, February 26.

## Letter reports

Cost of Chicago's tunnel and reservoir plan continues to rise. Acc. No. 114313, CED-81-51, January 21.

Examination of the financial statement of the Urban Renewal Fund for FY 1979. Acc. No. 114370, CED-81-62, February 17.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

Unanswered Questions on Educating Handicapped Children in Local Public Schools. Acc. No. 114318, HRD-81-43, February 5.

## Letter reports

Construction and operation of the refugee processing center in Bataan, the Philippines. Acc. No. 114341, ID-81-27, February 6.

## HEALTH

Programs to Control Prescription Drug Costs Under Medicaid and Medicare Could be Strengthened. Acc. No. 114311, HRD-81-36, December 31.

Analysis of Proposed New Standards for Nursing Homes Participating in Medicare and Medicaid. HRD-81-50, February 20.

Performance of CHAMPUS Fiscal Intermediaries Needs Improvements. Acc. No. 114250, HRD-81-38, February 2.

## Letter reports

Research planning and evaluation at the National Institutes of Health. Acc. No. 114310, HRD-81-18, December 30.

Decision to proceed with a letter contract to obtain mental health care services for Cuban entrants at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, was not unreasonable. Acc. No. 114343, HRD-81-55, February 6.

## INCOME SECURITY

Millions Can Be Saved by Identifying Supplemental Security Income Recipients Owning too Many Assets. Acc. No. 114249, HRD-81-4, February 4.

Social Security Needs to Better Plan, Develop, and Implement its Major ADP Systems Redesign Projects. Acc. No. 114320, HRD-81-47, February 6.

## Letter reports

Changes needed in calculating reduction in Civil Service annuities for survivor benefits. FPCD-81-35, February 26.

## VETERANS AFFAIRS

Legislation Plus Aggressive Action Needed to Strengthen VA's Debt Collection. HRD-71-5, February 13.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Administrative Changes Needed to Reduce Employment of Illegal Aliens. Acc. No. 114239, HRD-81-15, January 30.

## Letter reports

Department of Justice's procedures to process claims resulting from the swine flu program were reasonable. HRD-81-33, January 14.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Stronger Federal Effort Needed to Foster Private Sector Productivity. AFMD-81-29, February 18.

Federal Records Management: A History of Neglect. PLRD-81-2, February 24.

Disappointing Progress in Improving Systems for Resolving Billions in Audit Findings. AFMD-81-27, January 23.

Unauthorized Commitments: An Abuse of Contracting Authority in the Department of Energy. Acc. No. 114245, EMD-81-12, December 4.

Government-Wide Guidelines and Management Assistance Center Needed to Improve ADP Systems Development. AFMD-81-20, February 20.

Management and Compensation of Military and Civilian Federal Work Forces: Issues for Planning. Acc. No. 114321, FPCD-81-26, January 2.

Much More Can Be Done by the State Department to Improve Overseas Real Estate Management. ID-81-15, February 9.

## Letter reports

HUD is taking actions to collect overbillings and improve contracting procedures in its Columbus and Cincinnati service offices. CED-81-67, February 19.

The Panama Canal Commission's estimated revenues appear reasonable. ID-81-34, February 24.

Administrative and general expenses at the Tennessee Valley Authority increased in fiscal years 1979 and 1980. EMD-81-54, February 25.

The Monthly List of GAO Reports and/or copies of the full texts are available from the U.S. General Accounting Office, Distribution Section, Room 1518, 441 G Street,



## ADDRESS OF HON. IKE SKELTON, LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

## HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Missouri, Hon. IKE SKELTON, recently addressed a group of Army Reserve officers and National Guard officers, in Little Rock, Ark., who are returning to active duty for the purpose of teaching ROTC students from colleges and universities across our Nation. Mr. SKELTON's address emphasizes the need to study military history and the importance of stressing our great American heritage to ROTC students. I commend his speech to the Members of this body:

## ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON

It is a particular pleasure for me to speak before this group tonight. You are to be commended for your dedication and your patriotism in returning to active duty with the Army. I admire you for your commitment to the ROTC program. During the last 2 years, I worked on legislation, which I introduced, to increase the number of Army ROTC scholarships from 6,500 to 12,000 and to make other improvements in the ROTC program. As this bill moved through Congress toward its ultimate enactment into law, I had the opportunity to learn a great deal about the Army ROTC program. I sincerely believe that dollars spent on ROTC are among the best dollars we spend on defense in terms of return on investment. Let me share with you a few of the things I learned:

In the 1979-80 school year, 97 percent of the recipients of Army ROTC scholarships were in the top 25 percent of their high school classes, with 17 percent ranking either first or second in class standing.

Since 1971, the average SAT test score in our Nation has been going down. However, the average SAT score of Army ROTC scholarship recipients has been increasing.

In recent years, Army ROTC scholarship winners have matched or surpassed West Point selectees in all relevant areas except athletics.

About 46.4 percent of 1974-75 Army ROTC graduates are still on active duty; 38.9 percent of this group are still in the Army Reserves or National Guard.

Of 266 Army officers promoted to general officer rank in the period 1975-79, 106 received their commissions through ROTC.

What this all means is that you will be working with some of the most talented and motivated young men and women of this generation. You can expect that a good number of the students you instruct in ROTC will make outstanding contributions to our national defense—either as career officers in the active army or in the Army Reserve or National Guard. It is no exaggeration to say that our Nation's future may well depend on these young people with whom you will be associated.

Sir William Francis Butler, the noted British soldier and author of *The Last Cen-*

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tury, once said this: "The Nation that will insist on drawing a broad line of demarcation between the fighting man and the thinking man is liable to find its fighting done by fools and its thinking done by cowards."

Your task as ROTC instructors will be to mold these young ROTC students into thinking military leaders. Let me urge you to undertake this task with enthusiasm. Challenge them! Inspire them! Instill in them that same dedication that led you to volunteer for active duty to take on your present assignment. Make sure they have the technical and managerial skills to be military leaders in the last years of the 20th century.

But you need to do more than this. A technocrat or manager does not make a military leader. Much more is required to meet the leadership challenges of the future. You must emphasize to your students the importance of military history—the study of tactics and strategy through the ages. I want to see you produce military strategists in the tradition of General Douglas MacArthur, General George C. Marshall, and Admiral Chester Nimitz. I want to see you produce military tacticians who, like General George S. Patton, are students of the history of warfare. Encourage your students to view their military training in the broad context, to relate their ROTC studies to their other studies in history, political science, and sociology.

It is said that "... No commander or military historian sufficiently dedicated to his profession could possibly be surprised about any development in warfare, whether it concerns strategy and tactics, methods and weapons, equipment and uniforms, discipline and morale, civilian and political attitudes." A study of history's pivotal battles shows that the great captains—Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, MacArthur—were in debt of outstanding soldiers of the past. Stonewall Jackson's successful Shenandoah Valley Campaign resulted from his study of Napoleon's tactics. And, Napoleon, who studied Frederick the Great, once remarked, "I think, like Frederick, that one must always be the first to attack." Alexander the Great's army provided lessons for Frederick, two thousand years before Frederick's time. The Athenian General Miltiades, who won the Battle of Marathon in 491 B.C. also won the Battle of El Alamein in 1942; the Macedonian, Alexander the Great, who defeated the Persians at Arbela in 331 B.C., set the example for the Roman victory at Pydna 155 years later; the English bowmen who won Crecy in 1346 also won Waterloo in 1815; Montgomery, Bradley or MacArthur, who won battles in the 1940's might well win battles a century or so hence. Thus, I believe that every truly great commander has linked himself to the collective experience of earlier generals by reading, studying, and having and appreciation for history.

Now, this doesn't mean that today's soldiers should copy from the past. To the contrary, those leaders who have merely copied from the past have nearly always suffered defeat. While the essence of major tactics can—and must—be learned from the past, the thinking student of military history will learn much more than that. He will learn how to apply his tactics innovatively, in all situations and under all conditions. He will learn how to be flexible and how to adapt rapidly to change.

Your students must learn about human nature under war conditions—how men

react to discipline, fear, hunger, lack of confidence, and shock; and your students must learn about the minds and emotions of potential adversaries. Such examples begin with Gideon of the Old Testament who proved to be an early propagandist—spreading stories of his invincibility amongst the enemy Midianites. At night, Gideon's force of a mere 300 men, blowing trumpets and waving torches, caused panic to sweep throughout the Midianite encampment resulting in an easy victory for Gideon. Further, the student of military history must learn a profound respect for things which, like the weather, are beyond his immediate control. When the Germans invaded Russia in 1941 they failed to take into consideration the bitter and devastating winters on the Russian Steppes. A review of Napoleon's tragic winter retreat from Moscow could have served as a clear warning. Thus those who are aware of the element of fortune in warfare will be better prepared to deal with it when, inevitably, it goes against them, or exploit it when, just as inevitably, it works in their favor.

Don't get me wrong. Our military leaders of the future need to be able to manage the force and to handle the big, expensive and highly technical new weapons. But they should not be bureaucrats—they should be leaders. History teaches that it is difficult to translate technological advances into battlefield successes, that the consequences of new technologies are not easily predictable in advance, and that even profound technological superiority is no guarantee of success in combat. Our ability to prevail in any future conflict may depend less on the quality of our weapons than on the theories and strategies through which they are employed.

Above all, let me urge you to instill in your students a sense of our American heritage.

Recently, I accompanied my youngest son and his Boy Scout troop to Gettysburg, Pa., where we toured the scene of that decisive battle of early July 1863, where General Robert E. Lee and his Confederates engaged General Meade and his Federal troops. We walked among the battlefield monuments that stand as reminders of the determined courage of the men from the North and the South who fought and died for their respective causes. The Scoutmaster graphically told the Scouts the details of that historic contest. The climax of the battle is known to history as "Pickett's Charge"—a massive assault by 15,000 Confederate troops across a half mile of open field against the breastworks of the Union ranks. This final attack, which was repulsed, was to be the high tide of the Confederacy. It was remarkable for the courage, daring, and heroism of soldiers from both armies. At the end of our lengthy walk through the battlefield, we stood near the monument to General Lee and read a historic marker denoting Pickett's charge. One young boy, seeing the marker, sarcastically remarked, Pickett's charge, who cares about Pickett's charge?

The boy's words startled me, for I realized that his standing on the field of one of the greatest and bloodiest battles of our history meant no more to him than standing on a street corner waiting for a school bus. Maybe it was too much to ask that a 12-year-old have respect—or admiration—for men who had bravely fought there and had given their last full measure of devotion over a century before.

President Abraham Lincoln gave a speech on that battlefield in November of 1863, re-



membered as his historical "Gettysburg Address." He said on that occasion: "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here." Was Lincoln wrong? Have we as a people forgotten those deeds that occurred on that field of battle? Will the glory and heroism of one age always become dim memories to a later generation?

Two years ago, I was a member of a congressional delegation that traveled to Vietnam to bring back to the United States the bodies of 14 American fliers who were killed in the Vietnam war. On the way over, we stopped for a few hours in Manila, in the Philippines. I asked to go to the Island of Corregidor, in Manila Bay, as I had a marine friend from my hometown, Raymond Howard, who had been captured there by the Japanese in early 1942 after he and the other defending Americans, who were hopelessly outnumbered, resisted for nearly five terrible months and so delayed the Japanese timetable for the conquest of Southeast Asia. The Air Force accommodated me, and, together with U.P.I. Reporter Richard Growald who was covering the congressional trip, I flew by helicopter to that island fortress. There, I witnessed the grim reminders of that terrible siege—the tunnel that housed our wounded, the bullet-caused pockmarks on the concrete fortifications, and the skeletal remains of U.S. Army barracks. I also saw the flagpole where the Japanese troops had raised their swords in Banzai shouts as the Stars and Stripes came down. There on Corregidor, I walked along the paths where bravery, heroism, and courage, were commonplace during those bleak days in American history. I recalled that as a 10-year-old boy in Missouri, I had been glued to the radio, listening, day after day, to the reports of the Americans who held Corregidor against bombardment. The gallant defenders were finally forced to surrender to overwhelming odds in May 1942.

Soon after my return to this country from the Vietnam trip, I had occasion to speak to a high school history class, in Missouri, and recounted my recent trip to them. I mentioned my visit to Corregidor, and I asked the class what they knew of that small island. None had ever heard of the name "Corregidor". None in the classroom had any idea of the scores of soldiers and marines who defended the American Flag during those painful days in 1942. I was saddened.

Writing in a religious context, St. Paul of old declared to the Corinthians "We are bought with a price." In a different context, those words apply to us Americans: We, too, have been bought with a great price. The liberties we enjoy, the freedoms, and the prosperity have been bought and paid for by the courage, daring, and faith of the men and women who in every generation have answered their country's call—not only the call to arms, but the call to build and create—the call to develop character and moral ideas in the family and home, in church and school, in office and factory, wherever our people lead their daily lives.

We live under a Constitution that has been a shield of our freedoms since its inception. But there would have been no Constitution—not even a United States—had George Washington and his men not withstood the bitter encampment at Valley Forge. Would anyone dare say, "Who cares about Valley Forge?"

Peace has its victories no less than war. In my hometown in Missouri there stands a statue, the "Madonna of the Trail," erected

in memory of the pioneer mothers who, along with their husbands and children, moved westward into the wilderness during the 1800's. Indeed, the westward movement was what made our Nation unique. The conquering of the western frontier was a different kind of struggle, a movement without parallel in world history. Nowhere else has an area of equal size been settled in so short a time entirely as a result of quiet courage and initiative of small groups. This achievement gave our people the characteristic of accepting the challenge of new frontiers. Our American heritage is one of challenges met by a determined people. The spirit that charted the course of democratic government for the world also challenged American men and women to great achievements in the fields of health, science, politics, and space as reflected by names like Walter Reed and Clara Barton, the Wright Brothers and Amelia Earhart, Andrew Jackson and Harry Truman, John Glenn and Neil Armstrong.

We could call the record of our history from our revolutionary days at Lexington and Concord to man's first step on the Moon and recount the story of America: Acts of heroism and devotion mark every generation. The pursuit of freedom and justice has taken our flag to the far corners of the world and beyond—San Juan Hill, Chateau Thierry, Normandy, Inchon, Da Nang. It flew beside the buildings at Ellis Island as millions of immigrants journeyed to our shores to escape poverty and political oppression, seeking freedom and opportunity in the land that became the "last, best hope of mankind." It flew over courthouses and schools as our forefathers established the greatest system of Government and the highest living standard ever seen on this Earth.

This is the heritage which you and I have received. It is the heritage which we must transmit to our children and which you, most especially, must transmit to your students. It is not just facts, figures and dates, it is a deeply rooted sense of loyalty to all that has gone before—the challenges, the trials, the stoutheartedness, the victories, the dedication of our past.

"Who cares about Pickett's charge?"

"Who cares about Corregidor?"

God grant that you and I care—and that our children care, and that our children's children will care. For, it we as a people fail to appreciate the greatness of our heritage, the day could come when some youngster might remark:

"America, who cares about America?"

## THE IMPORTANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a column written by my good friend, Maurice Townsend. Mr. Townsend is the president of West Georgia College, the college where I taught before I came to Washington.

While I may not agree with the details of his column, I do share his commitment to higher education. In these times of budget cutting, student loan

programs will be hard hit. But if we limit spending and cut tax rates now, folks will be able to get a good job in a strong economy after graduation. With more take-home pay and lower interest rates, it will be possible for college graduates to buy a home instead of renting for the major part of their lives. Otherwise, all of us face declining incomes in the 1980's and a serious economic crisis.

I applaud Mr. Townsend's column and his commitment to higher education in this country.

### FROM MY POINT OF VIEW

Recently I received a letter from U.S. Congressman Peter A. Peyser, who represents the Twenty-Third Congressional District of New York and who also is a member of the House Education and Labor Committee. His letter was in the form of an inquiry. He stated that it was his opinion that the plan of the Reagan administration to reduce student loans was an inappropriate place for the federal government to reduce the federal budget. Congressman Peyser said he wishes to "fight" to sustain the current levels of funding for these programs. He asked if I and others at West Georgia College would address ourselves to the matter and assist him in his efforts. At the same time in the most recent issue of Higher Education and National Affairs, published by the American Council on Education, it was estimated that President Reagan's fiscal year 1982 budget would cut off funds to approximately 100,000 students. Those funds affecting that number of students are in the Pell Grant Program or are loans to middle income students.

Coincidentally, when these materials crossed my desk I had been reading a book by the English historian, J. R. Pole, "entitled The Pursuit of Equality in American History." Mr. Pole's thesis is that in the life of the American nation a slow, and often ingenious, effort has been made to establish a condition of equality for all in the country. This effort has taken many twists and turns and has been the subject of many different interpretations.

Putting several thoughts together stemming from my reading, I have come to a conclusion that the current efforts in Washington to reduce the budget in the way described by Congressman Peyser and the Higher Education and National Affairs materials fly in the face of the national trends as discerned by Mr. Pole.

There are many forms of inequality found in the country today. Some are forms of inequality that cannot be legislated out of existence. But if young men and women are to be denied the opportunity to go to college, they can be irretrievably set aside and not permitted to strive for bona fide or nationally supported concepts of equality. If young people who suffer from financial disadvantages, for example, are unable to find economic means to go to college, they may be prevented not only from bettering their material condition in life but from reaching their fullest intellectual capacity.

West Georgia College has developed several practices and policies the last four years which recognize that having the opportunity to go to college does not necessarily mean successful completion of any course of study. Each quarter several hundred students are academically dismissed because they have been unable to maintain suffi-



cient grade point averages to continue in the educational process. These academic dismissals do not, in my judgment, run counter to the thrust of Pole's thesis on equality. For what the past federal programs of financial assistance have meant for many young men and women is that they are given an opportunity through federal loans and other financial support to be admitted to a college and if successful there to begin to move into the mainstream of American professional life. Without that kind of support these people will be unable to climb the ladder of success. Certainly, any student who is unable to academically achieve should be denied within a reasonable period of time (as happens at West Georgia College) long-term federal financial assistance.

Basically, I believe, it is through education at all levels, especially higher education, that young people are given the opportunity for intellectual, social and economic advancement. It is the one sure road to achieve social and economic betterment, for those who are successful in the educational process can, then, improve themselves and, in time, contribute more meaningfully to society. No other means that I am aware of has a more profound and steady purpose to this end. Therefore, I believe that the current federal administration's attempts to reduce the grant and loan features of federal assistance work to the disadvantage of the country at large.

We believe at West Georgia College that students, whether receiving such federal assistance or not, have two to three quarters to prove themselves academically. Should they prove successful, they proceed through their courses of study. Should they prove unable to meet the academic requirements, they are academically dismissed; but to determine that the country has no need to invest economically in our young people through financial assistance for higher education is to prevent many, many capable young people from eventually making not only meaningful contributions in their own lives but from contributing socially and politically to the country at large. Obviously, as an educator I place great emphasis upon the benefits of higher education for those who are capable. To artificially place economic constraints through federal budget reductions in this area has most serious consequences for all of us.

Whereas I did not accept Congressman Peyser's invitation, I did tell him in my reply that I was most sympathetic to his position but preferred to work with our own congressman on the matter. The final thought I have in this regard is that the federal budgets broadly should be, and can be, reduced, but I think it must be done selectively. To establish reductions in the broad area of support for college students (certainly to the extent of upwards of 100,000 students) is not to be selective but to curtail an important investment in the future of all of us.

MAURICE K. TOWNSEND.

#### CBC BUDGET PROVIDES FAR-REACHING TAX REFORM

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, it did not go unnoticed yesterday that my

colleague from New York and one of the leaders of the administration's budget forces (Mr. KEMP) commended the Congressional Black Caucus for some of the tax proposals in its budget alternative—specifically, the indexation of tax rates to inflation; and the 10-percent nonrefundable social security tax credit to employers and employees.

I also notice that the DSG factsheet on the various budget alternatives—May 1, 1981—cites the Congressional Black Caucus budget alternative as providing "the largest and fairest tax cut of any of the proposals before the House" and as taking "the boldest step of any proposal being offered to the House to deal with the Federal deficit."

Unfortunately, my colleague from New York has misread the caucus tax proposals. He says that it raises taxes. The DSG staff says, on the contrary, it is the fairest tax cut of all.

According to the House Budget Committee, in fiscal year 1982 the tax expenditure budget will amount to \$266 billion, more than one-third of the total direct outlays for fiscal year 1982 projected either by the House Budget Committee or the administration. These tax expenditures represent giveaways to certain classes of taxpayers and to corporations. They represent money lost to the Treasury, that otherwise could contribute to eliminating the Federal deficit. Tax expenditures, everyone knows, are various types of favors handed out to taxpayers and businesses, such as tax loopholes, exemptions, tax shelters, and other types of privileges that some taxpayers enjoy at the expense of others.

The Congressional Black Caucus budget alternative proposes the most far-reaching reform of these tax subsidies, loopholes, and shelters of any proposal before us. If implemented, it would bring about the very tax equity that my colleague from New York calls for.

On balance, the caucus budget cuts, rather than raises, taxes. It cuts taxes by providing:

A 10-percent nonrefundable social security tax credit to both employers and employees;

The indexation of the earned income tax rates to the inflation rate;

An increase in the standard deduction from \$2,300 to \$2,800 for single taxpayers and from \$3,400 to \$4,300 for married couples; and

An increase in the earned income tax credit for low-income families.

The caucus tax package also provides a first-year capital cost recovery system for equipment, a proposal that has the endorsement of such divergent, yet influential organizations, as Fortune magazine, the New York Times, and the Public Interest Tax Research Group. This proposal gives

businesses the kind of economic incentive they need to boost productivity and production.

The caucus tax package would eliminate some of the most outrageous tax giveaways and inequities that exist in the tax code: It would eliminate:

The percentage depletion allowance for oil and gas, which the industry does not need since prices are completely decontrolled;

The foreign tax credit on oil and gas extraction income that really amounts to a subsidy to the companies that they pass along to the foreign oil producing nations of the world;

Reduce business meal deductions by 50 percent, and, as a colleague pointed out, what could be fairer than to reduce the subsidized meals that business people enjoy, while we reduce the school lunches available to low-income children;

Eliminate the exemption for independent producers from the windfall profits tax; and

Eliminate billions in tax subsidies that American business doing business abroad now can obtain, which, incidentally, has gone to support the shift of American jobs to Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

There is good reason for the DSG to call the caucus tax budget the largest and fairest tax cut of any of the proposals before the House.

The reason is simple. The CBC tax package is the only budget alternative that (a) targets tax cuts to the groups that need them the most; (b) targets business tax cuts to where it will be most useful in raising productivity; (c) eliminates the most egregious tax loopholes that now exist in the Tax Code; and (d) offers tax relief to the largest number of taxpayers.

The caucus tax budget offers a genuine alternative to the Reagan/Latta/Gramm proposal that is indiscriminate in its tax reductions; that perpetuates tax loopholes, shelters, breaks; that provides a package of tax cuts that give the most advantage to the highest income brackets and the least to the majority of middle-income taxpayers. ●

#### WHAT IS VERSUS WHAT IS SAID TO BE

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the various question formulas used in survey taking can often affect the respondents' views or understanding of what is being asked. A particular case in point provides indisputable proof of this. A recent CBS News/New York Times survey found that less than 30 percent of the respondents favored a constitutional amendment "prohibit-



ing abortions," but that 50 percent favored and only 39 percent opposed a constitutional amendment "protecting the life of an unborn child." As a Newsweek article pointed out, this "amounts to the same thing."

This was obviously not a sudden reversal of opinion; it was a reversal of language. But this breakdown in communication goes beyond survey questions; it enters the real world of the democratic process. We need to define our terms and to get an accurate description of what it is we are deliberating and deciding on. In short, we need to know what we are doing. Is it our intention to "prohibit abortions" or to "protect the lives of unborn children" and preserve the constitutional principle of the right to life?

Unless we have firsthand experience with a particular reality, our perception of it is necessarily conditioned by the language with which it is described. This is particularly true with regard to the abortion controversy. The supporters of abortion talk about "the right to privacy," "reproductive freedom," and "freedom to choose," and emphasize the health and welfare of the pregnant woman. They use euphemisms like "fetal tissue" and "termination of pregnancy," purposefully avoiding the grim reality of abortion. Actually, they are attacking only the periphery. The heart of the question is human life—should we allow it to be taken freely and indiscriminately or should we seek to protect it?

Pro-lifers—those who want the restoration of the constitutional protection of the right to life for all human beings—keep stressing the "unborn child" and his right to live. They are shocked, as we all should be, at the alienation of this unalienable right from any part of the human family.

Essentially, the abortion controversy boils down to a matter of what is as opposed to what is said to be. We should all be alert to this and to question whether the language we hear and the language we use accurately reflects reality. ●

#### OIL IN THE BUDGET

**HON. ALBERT GORE, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of last week I testified before the Rules Committee, requesting that an amendment be made to the budget proposal which would restore full funding for the strategic petroleum reserve. Unfortunately, that request was denied.

The Gramm-Latta substitute eliminates virtually all funding for the reserve with a \$3 billion cut. It envisions enactment of private financing for the strategic petroleum reserve.

I believe it is absolute madness to rely on private financing schemes to fill the reserve. SPR is a vital asset to our national security, uniquely inappropriate for private speculation. I see very little difference between private financing for SPR and selling bonds to build cruise missiles and aircraft carriers. Such proposals are dangerously wrong in insisting on the creation of a crisis constituency whose interests are diametrically opposed to the national interest.

The simplest, most effective, most secure, and least expensive way to fill SPR is on budget, with direct Treasury obligations. Virtually no one disagrees with that statement and yet, incredibly, these private financing schemes have been endorsed by the Senate and are apparently supported by the administration.

I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues five recent articles on SPR which emphasize the dangers of relying on private financing schemes. I hope my colleagues will keep them in mind as we debate the budget proposals.

[From the Washington Post, May 4, 1981]

#### OIL IN THE BUDGET

Unfortunately, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is rapidly turning into this year's great example of budgetary sleight-of-hand. Just about everybody agrees that the reserve is essential. But the \$3.9 billion that President Reagan has requested for it next year has attracted the attention of the increasingly desperate budget-cutters. There's a sort of a contest running at the Capitol to see who can come up with the cleverest scheme to buy and store the oil without seeming to pay for it—or at least without having it turn up in the federal budget.

The Senate Budget Committee succeeded in getting its total spending figure lower than Mr. Reagan's by the simple expedient of dropping the money for the petroleum reserve altogether. The committee suggests, vaguely, "alternative" financing. The House Budget Committee, in a similar exercise, deleted \$1.5 billion of the money for the reserve with a hopeful reference to "private" funding.

Private funding won't work. In an emergency, the private owners' interest would be to keep holding the oil as the price rose. If private financing merely means selling oil reserve bonds on the private market, like the bonds of other federal agencies, it's hardly worth doing. Since the impact on the economy is the same in both cases, it makes little difference whether Congress calls it spending or borrowing.

If Congress is determined to get the Strategic Petroleum Reserve off the budget, there is one clean and straightforward way to do it. The reserve specifically benefits the users of oil, and there's nothing wrong in making the users pay for the reserve directly. One obvious solution is a conventional tax on oil imports, but the Reagan administration won't countenance a conventional tax. So why not an unconventional tax—payable in oil? Why not a requirement that, for every 20 barrels of oil imported into this country, the importer must contribute one barrel, as an insurance premium, to the reserve?

A year ago, the reserve was so far behind schedule that questions of financing had

little practical importance. But things have changed since then, and by last month the underground caverns were being filled at the tremendous rate of 400,000 barrels a day. The reserve now equals 28 days' imports, and it's beginning to represent a genuinely useful cushion. The present period, with soft prices and a slight oversupply worldwide, is ideal for filling it. Congress would be wanton to let the quarrel over the budget interfere with the strategic reserve.

[From the Washington Star, May 1, 1981]

#### SELLING THE OIL RESERVE

The U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve is arguably the most important component of American energy security. If world oil supplies were suddenly disrupted, the oil stockpile, if completely filled, could supply the equivalent of several months of petroleum imports. Storage capacity for 248 million barrels of oil has been constructed, but is only half filled—enough to replace 25 days of imports. The stockpile, which may eventually hold 1 billion barrels, is far behind schedule.

Few doubt its importance. But there is less agreement on how to pay for it. The budget proposal sent by President Reagan to Congress two months ago included \$3.9 billion for filling and operating the reserve. But the resolution approved this week by the Senate Budget Committee and the House "bipartisan" proposal ask that most of that money come from outside the federal budget.

If they prevail, the reserve would be privately financed. The Reagan administration, which strongly backs the reserve but is curiously neutral on the payment question, is now said to be considering government-backed bonds that would permit buyers to own shares of the reserve. The Star's Sheila Kast reports that administration officials have compared this approach to the Student Loan Marketing Association, which borrows money through the Federal Financing Bank to buy loans from lenders.

Such schemes could work, we guess, but all have a slightly madcap air about them. The oil stockpile is, after all, a national defense program. Yet if the free-marketeers have their way, it would be the only national defense program flirting with the bond market. Rep. Phil Gramm's plan—to sell government bonds to the public and use the money to buy oil—would permit a nation like Libya to speculate in U.S. strategic stockpiles. Someone has observed that holders of "petrobonds" could be in the curious position of rooting for an oil emergency, the better to reap a windfall.

Although the oil stockpile has doubled or trebled in value during recent years, there is no guarantee, barring an emergency, that oil bonds would be a blue-chip investment. John Hennessy of First Boston Corp., New York, has said that world crude oil prices would have to reach \$91 a barrel to yield the same after-tax return as a 10-year Treasury note in today's market, and \$116 a barrel to equal the investment in an "A" rated municipal bond.

Other plans, such as Sen. Nancy Kassebaum's proposal to force the oil companies to contribute to the reserve (and to get back 10 percent annually on the oil's value for 11 years) have yet to attract a constituency. One flaw in her idea, among others, is that oil companies would have less incentive to maintain private stocks, which in effect pro-



vide a second national stockpile—and a genuinely private one.

Those who favor off-budget financing also tend to ignore budgetary distinctions. Money spent for oil, a fungible commodity, is not the same as money spent for payrolls and food stamps, which are non-recoverable costs. Yet all appear as equals; the U.S. budget has room only for debits, not credits.

Sen. J. Bennett Johnston Jr., D-La., has correctly argued that the stockpile is not really an expenditure. "We are buying another asset which is just as valuable and just as solid in its value—more so probably—than even gold." His eminently sensible solution is to call the oil reserve an off-budget item, but "treat it as if we were buying gold for Fort Knox."

He has it right. For no matter who pays for the oil an effective stockpile must be administered by the federal government. The government must build storage facilities and maintain the rate of fill. In case of emergency, the government must decide when to draw down stocks—and where to send them. And the government not the bond market, must send the signal that the U.S. is serious about a national energy policy.

All the bookkeeping mirrors which make off-budget financing appear so attractive cannot disguise those obligations—nor the obligation of taxpayers to pay for the national defense. When Congress adopts a final budget it should reflect that obligation in full.

[From the National Journal, Apr. 18, 1981]

#### SECURITY THE OFF-BUDGET WAY

(By Richard Corrigan)

How about a futures market in bazookas? Or government bonds for pieces of aircraft carriers? Why not sell options in tank bellies?

Just think of all the money that could be saved if defense programs were taken off the budget and paid for instead through private financing. Surely the free-enterprise system could find ways to raise the necessary capital, and the taxpayers would be relieved of the strain and drain of keeping the armed forces at the ready in peacetime.

And in the unhappy event of a war, investors could be entitled to receive the wartime value of their holdings. It could be worth paying extra for this hardware if we really needed it, but in the meantime it wouldn't cost the government a cent to keep its military machine operational.

Stuff and nonsense, you say. It is the government's responsibility to provide for the common defense. This is one function that cannot be spun off to the private sector. Once Congress agrees on a proper spending level, that money should be appropriated through normal channels, with no off-budget gimmickry allowed. How could the United States mobilize for an emergency if some Wall Street sharpies claim they own our ordnance and don't give permission for its use?

You're right. It's a dumb idea. No matter how revved up the Administration and Congress might be about holding down spending, there are certain investments in national security that the government must make with direct expenditures of taxpayers' dollars. That's why we pay taxes. That's why we have a government.

And the same reasoning ought to apply to the strategic petroleum reserve, the national oil stockpile that is only an eighth full.

This is an ideal time to pump oil into the reserve as fast as tankers can bring it. The world is temporarily awash in oil, prices are

sliding downward and no other nation, whether an oil importer or an oil exporter, has cause to squawk if the United States skims off some of the glut.

But, no doubt about it, it takes money to buy oil. Even in a buyer's market, nobody is giving it away. And in this spring season of preliminary budget pruning, the strategic petroleum reserve is a fat and unguarded target.

It is, after all, a multibillion-dollar-a-year, multi-year program with no organized constituency to rally around it—and thus, by definition, fair game on Capitol Hill.

So Congress is toying with the reserve, and the Administration is playing along. The bipartisan fun started when the Senate Budget Committee lopped \$3 billion off the fiscal 1982 request of \$3.9 billion in spending authority. Not to worry, the committee said, somebody up here will come up with a surefire plan to get the oil and it won't hardly cost a thing, at least not in fiscal 1982.

"What plan?" asked the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, which handles authorizing legislation for the reserve and really doesn't have a clue about how to buy oil without paying for it.

But the Senate didn't want to listen to those killjoys and roundly endorsed the Budget Committee's display of ingenuity with vanishing ink and off-budget oil.

The game caught on, sort of, in the House, where the Budget Committee barely approved a qualified version of the Senate's fantasy. The House budget experts said they would assume that a private financing system yet to be devised could save \$1.5 billion—but added that just in case it didn't work, the \$1.5 billion should later be restored. A move to preserve full financing lost on a tie vote.

The White House is indulging Congress in this buncombe, saying it wants full financing for the reserve but that if Congress thinks it can find a way to get oil without using up-front cash, it's willing to listen and learn.

So far, no real damage has been inflicted on the stockpiling program. The Energy Department at long last has set up facilities to receive and store the oil in large volumes and is contracting for deliveries at a rate of 150,000 barrels a day. The pace is expected to increase to 200,000 barrels a day by the end of this fiscal year.

The department's underground caverns now contain about 122 million barrels of crude oil and will hold 196 million by Sept. 30. That would amount to a fifth of the ultimate target of one billion barrels that Congress set in 1974 when it voted to establish the reserve.

By Oct. 1, however, the congressional smoke-and-mirrors act will be wearing thin. There will be bids to review, contracts to sign, decisions to make about how much capacity to add in coming years. There will be international commitments to maintain and contingency plans to prepare in case worldwide oil traffic again is interrupted.

Among the ideas being floated to get off-budget oil are government bonds whose value would be tied to prevailing oil prices, a government-run futures market in crude oil and a requirement that major oil companies contribute oil on a delayed-payment basis.

The common flaw in those notions is that the government would have to pay more in the long run than if it bought the oil outright. Investors wouldn't put money into bonds or futures contracts unless they were pretty well convinced they would earn a

decent return, and oil companies wouldn't part with their oil without similar assurances. If oil prices jump, a likely occurrence, the government would have to pay back the investors or the companies at inflated prices. It also would be limited in its power to draw from the reserve if special conditions were attached to its use.

It might take \$50 billion to fill the reserve to capacity during this decade, and Congress understandably is blanching at the price tag. But the price of having the oil—and of not having the oil—ought to be addressed squarely. It was just a year ago that Congress ordered the Carter Administration to buy more oil, and hang the cost. That commitment cannot be fulfilled with rent-a-barrel, buy-now-pay-later or borrowed crude.

[From the Washington Star, May 5, 1981]

#### SOME LOONY IDEAS FOR THE STRATEGIC RESERVE

(By Mary McGrory)

The cat has got Ronald Reagan's tongue on the subject of private investment in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

You'd think he'd be out there leading the cheers for transferring the financing of the reserves from the government to the private citizen. He'd get \$3 billion out of the budget, or at least appear to, and thus quiet the new Democratic cries to reduce the federal deficit. His belief in the superiority of business over government is well known. So is his childlike faith in the generosity, enlightenment and patriotism of his rich friends, who merely have to be told of his needs to reach for their checkbooks.

But he hasn't opened his mouth on the matter. And he has refused to send any witnesses to Capitol Hill to testify on the intricacies of various schemes that are floating around in the heaving, pirate-infested seas of budget warfare.

He may be well-advised. Some of the plans sound as if they came straight out of "Dallas," dreamed up in the executive offices of the Ewing Oil Company, with J.R. himself calling the shots.

One, the brainchild of Rep. Phil Gramm, D-Texas, co-author of the Gramm-Latta Budget Resolution, would call for the selling of "oil bonds" which would be valued at the going price of world oil.

#### ROOTING FOR THE WORST

This, as some observers have pointed out, would create a constituency in the country which would be secretly rooting for trouble in the Middle East and disruption of oil supplies—which, of course, the SPR was specifically created to avert.

Another suggestion comes from Sen. Nancy Kassebaum, R-Kans., who wants the government to require the big oil companies to contribute five days' worth of reserves to the Reserve. The companies would receive 10 percent of the value of the oil annually, for 11 years. At that time, ownership of the oil would revert to the companies—or again, it might not. Chairman Philip Sharp of the House Energy Committee, calls the Kassebaum program "half-baked."

The McClure-Warner bill is too complicated to discuss.

The one thing all these schemes have in common is that they appear to save \$3 billion, although critics say that they will all cost more than a straightforward appropriation in the federal budget.

Albert Gore, D-Tenn. has been the point man against the flim-flam in the House. He says it makes as much sense as selling



shares in battleships or cruise missiles. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is a national security item and should not be fooled around with. He told the House Rules Committee last week that he can't believe anyone is taking the whole thing seriously.

If you go with Gramm's idea of selling oil bonds, you let the public decide the rate at which the reserves get filled. The 1975 legislation, which was born out of the '73-'74 embargo, called for a billion-barrel reserve, six-months' supply. But so far, 118 million barrels are stored in Louisiana and Texas. Gore points out that this is the ideal time to build up the reserve because of the current "glut."

But if the bonds don't sell, the storage would continue to proceed at the current slow-molasses rate.

Gramm's bonds would be redeemable in 10 years at the current world price, and owners would be assured that the reserves would only be drawn on in severe oil shortages of 10 percent or more—and not subject to price controls, which Gore says is a form of "pre-planned profiteering." It also seems a fairly good prescription for starting a civil war among the haves and have-nots of oil bonds.

#### OPEC COULD BUY, TOO

According to Gore, there's nothing in the Gramm bill which would prohibit OPEC countries from buying oil bonds, which does little for the "energy independence" of which presidents since Richard Nixon have hopefully spoken, and less for citizens who don't want Kadafi's hands on their throats.

OMB Director David Stockman, who prefers private over public every time, has not come out in favor of the Gramm bill. As a congressman, he favored the notion: "It seems perfectly sensible to me."

And the Gramm-Latta budget resolution, which like the one passed by the Senate, omits the \$3 billion necessary to fill and maintain the reserves. Some Democrats, who are planning to jump from the sinking ship of Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, are telling themselves that the president is only kidding about selling stocks in the SPR.

The oil companies think it's a loony idea. So do brokers, who can't see where the saving comes in, since the government would have to finance the bonds and thus crowd out borrowers who are lined up to get money for the business investment which Reagan says is vital for economic recovery.

He can't keep quiet about it forever. His answer, which has been promised for two weeks, will tell us how willing he is to risk the national interest for a little black ink, that won't last long, on the books.

#### TRICKERY NO WAY TO FIND FUNDS

(By W. Bowman Cutter)

As a former OMB official I continue to have a deep interest in public policy and new techniques of public finance. In this regard, the major budget debates of the last three months are much less important than a less highly spotlighted controversy will prove to be. As I've watched Congress' and the administration's imaginative invention of Strategic Petroleum Reserve Bonds, and the recent proposal to "borrow" from the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, whole new vistas of public finance open up.

But the newly discovered techniques everyone is discussing are being wasted on minor issues—what we need is some vision. I have a modest proposal: let's sell B-1 Bomber Bonds.

My proposal is a very straightforward application of techniques Senators McClure

and Kassebaum and Budget Director Stockman have pioneered. We will begin with the fact that higher defense spending is necessary. The B-1, the MX Missile, nuclear carriers, the Trident are essential for our national security, but inconvenient to pay for. They raise the deficit, and all that stuff. Bond issues are perfect, particularly with the wrinkles I have introduced. Treasury will issue the B-1 Bond with a return linked not to interest rates, or inflation, or oil prices but to cost overruns. There will be plenty of these so the rate will be good and high. For the truly go-go investor, we'll offer an equity performance kicker. You get a future stock dividend on a varying rate based on B-1 performance. Of course, you have to have a nuclear war for a fair judgment of performance. But all in all it's a good deal.

But what if no one buys? I've thought of that, too. We could require aerospace companies to buy the bonds (there are places where that would be called a tax); but there is a better way. We will "borrow" the money for the bonds from the Social Security Trust Fund by requiring the Trust Fund to buy the bonds. The fund will, of course, be paid back when the public rushes in to buy the bonds.

Spoil sports will ask what do we do for Mr. and Mrs. Jones who want their Social Security payment in cash, not in B-1 bonds? But it's a financial expert's job to solve such problems. We see certificates of beneficial ownership in the bonds to the Federal Financing Bank in the Treasury Department. (We control the Bank so the sale will occur.) How does the Federal Financing Bank pay for the certificates? It increases by a small and unnoticeable amount the off-budget financing it gets from the Treasury. The Treasury, of course, sells straight, ordinary government debt to the American people. (So federal debt is increased, but what the American people don't know won't hurt them.) The circle is completed.

We'll do this as a demonstration. Then, we'll make the entire federal budget disappear.

The sense of wonder that brought me to this proposal developed originally as I watched the Strategic Petroleum Reserve debate. Everyone wants it, everyone agrees that it is in our national interest to fill the Reserve. But—it is an old story—no one wants to pay for it. So David Stockman flirts with bonds. Senator Nancy Kassebaum proposes requiring oil companies to tithe. (As I have said earlier, that's a tax.) The Reagan administration falls to support Senator Bill Bradley when he tries to put real budget dollars in for the Reserve. And most recently, Senator James McClure proposes "borrowing" from the Synthetic Fuels Corporation to pay for the Reserve; of course only while the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Bonds are being sold. I'm waiting now for the equity kicker proposal: your oil bonds will pay off most if we have a truly catastrophic oil cut-off.

All of this strikes me as terrible public policy. I think the Reserve is extremely important—today's oil glut is unlikely to be permanent. I have vivid memories of testifying to that effect and being pounded on unrelentingly by Democratic and Republican congressmen who believed the Carter administration was moving too slowly. I believe the Synthetic Fuels Corporation is important—it has also been made to seem less crucial by today's temporary oil surplus. I see absolutely no point in delaying one important program and gutting another while

we turn somersaults to hide public costs we know someone will have to assume.

#### PRINCIPLES OBSCURED

Some broad principles of public policy lie hidden here which constantly need to be reaffirmed:

1. The old saw, "There is no such thing as a free lunch." If we wish to accomplish particular objectives that involve the use of resources, there will be a cost attached. No purpose is served in trying to deny that tragic fact of life.

2. Acknowledged public objectives should be paid for with public funds. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve and the Synthetic Fuels Corporation meet public needs. The national budget should provide for them.

3. Debates around tricky techniques are at best pointless, at worst harmful. In the Strategic Petroleum Reserve issued an inordinate amount of time has now been wasted examining the devious, and avoiding the obvious. I'm sure someone can invent a bond device and rationalize it to themselves. But why bother? A debate over the merits of the Reserve or the Corporation is fair game. But if we have them, someone must pay for them. Tricky techniques to hide the cost do no one any good.

4. Long term government policy requires a long term perspective. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve has always been known to be expensive; its purpose is to help us meet a much more expensive, but unpredictable contingency. The Synthetic Fuels Corporation is also intended to meet a long run problem. It needs long term funding upon which business can depend. Its fortunes should not be tied to every change in the policy winds, every fluctuation in today's oil markets, everyone's "good idea" about how to use its funding.

5. Budgets are for making choices. The Federal Budget should be as clear a statement as possible of a government's taxing and spending priorities. If an expenditure is important, it should be budgeted. We should not pretend to support one spending figure, while hiding another. The public will pay and the public ought to know. ●

#### THE ALL SAVERS ACT OF 1981

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today, with our colleague, Mr. GIBBONS, the All Savers Act, H.R. 3456. This legislation will allow financial institutions to issue limited quantities of tax-exempt certificates of deposit; taxpayers could exclude from income \$1,000—\$2,000 on a joint return—of interest on these CD's. They would have to be 1-year instruments issued during the 13 months beginning this July 1, and could bear interest no higher than 70 percent of the T-bill rate.

There has been a horrendous outflow of savings from financial institutions of this country. The institutions are responding with new high interest instruments and the result is certain to be higher interest charges on mortgages and other loans. The spiral of



dissavings and higher interest must be arrested.

It is easy to find demons to blame for this problem. One month we can blame one segment of the financial community. The next month we can blame another segment of that community. The third month we can blame some agency of Government. Another month we will glare at the gold market. But the devil is really nothing more than people looking to maximize their after-tax income in an effort to keep their principal from being eroded by taxes and inflation.

What this legislation would do is channel new savings back into the regulated financial institutions at a cost to them that will dampen interest rates. Nothing today is more critical than that for America's thrift institutions and homebuilders and would-be home buyers.●

#### CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL, 1981

**HON. TIMOTHY E. WIRTH**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. WIRTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a participant in the "Call to Conscience Vigil, 1981," joining my concerned colleagues in bringing to the attention of the House the plight of Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. Today, I would like to again speak about Prof. Nohim Meiman, a Soviet Jew and a mathematical scientist who has been actively seeking an exit visa since 1974. Professor Meiman's case is typical of the harassment and threats to which Soviet scientists have been subjected in their struggle for basic human rights.

In 1935, Nohim Meiman received the highest degree awarded in the Soviet Union, doctor of physical and mathematical sciences. He is widely known for his work with quantum field theory and analytical function theory and he worked at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics in Moscow until his dismissal. When Professor Meiman decided to emigrate from the U.S.S.R., his application was refused on the grounds that he "possessed state secrets."

In a letter to Leonid Brezhnev, Meiman explained that the only time in his career when he dealt with classified subjects was in the years 1948 to 1955, when he worked on defense-related theoretical calculations for the Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences. Since the research had been conducted more than 25 years earlier, and had then been published in widely circulated journals, it could hardly be characterized as "state secrets." Meiman appealed, "I declare categorically and can prove

convincingly that I do not possess any state secrets \* \* \* I am afraid that the possession of secret information of which I am being accused is not the real reason for denying me a visa \* \* \* but is only a pretext."

On January 25, 1978, an international appeal in support of Professor Meiman was signed by over 1,200 physicists and mathematicians, among them several Nobel Prize winners, from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Israel, Japan, Switzerland, and the United States. April 23, 1980, 1 year ago, was designated a day of international support for Professor Meiman by the Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires de Saclay in France, in a second appeal to the Soviet Government to allow Meiman to emigrate.

This week, Professor Meiman will reach his 70th birthday. He has been an active human rights advocate and has taken a leading role in the Helsinki Monitoring Committee. Of the original leaders of this heroic group, only Meiman and his close friend Andrei Sakharov remain out of prison—and Sakharov languishes in internal exile. Although Meiman is in very poor health, he remains under continuous surveillance by the KGB, and faces the constant threat of interrogation to gather evidence on fellow dissidents. "Interrogation of witnesses is done with such prolonged intensity as to be physically exhausting," Meiman reported to Prof. Earl Callen, an American physicist who visited him this year.

Throughout his ordeal, Professor Meiman has shown extraordinary courage and devotion to the human rights cause. "It is necessary not only to support Jewish rights, but all human rights in the Soviet Union," he told Callen. "In their fight to leave, Jews have the strong support of all those—the Sakharovs and the Orlovs—who work for human rights. So how could Jews accept such help without fighting for the liberty of all people?"

Along with every citizen of the Soviet Union who seeks to emigrate, to enjoy the freedom that we all should enjoy, Professor Meiman's hopes lie with us. It is our responsibility, as members of a free society, to impress upon the Soviet Union our commitment to the human rights of all people. We must fight the temptation to let political expediency dictate our foreign policy, and recognize that the pursuit of fundamental human rights is the noblest cause in the world. Nohim Meiman is but one of millions—alone in the cities, banished to remote exile, the Jews of the Soviet Union must know they are not forgotten.●

#### HEAD START REAUTHORIZATION

**HON. JOHN ASHBROOK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the administration's Head Start reauthorization legislation. This legislation reaffirms the administration's commitment to the Head Start program and is very similar to legislation that was reported out by the Education and Labor Committee on May 5, 1981.

For the benefit of my colleagues who are receiving correspondence on the Head Start program and its reauthorization, I am including a copy of the bill.

A bill to extend the Head Start and Native American programs, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT OF HEAD START PROGRAM

SEC. 1. (a) There is enacted an Act that shall consist of the following enumerated subdivisions:

(1) Section 1 of the Act shall read as follows: "Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Head Start Act'."

(2) Section 2 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 502 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

(3) Section 3 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 503 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that instead of "part A" it shall read "title I".

(4) Following section 3 there shall be a caption that reads:

#### "TITLE I—HEAD START PROGRAMS"

(5) Following the caption of the preceding paragraph there shall be a section 101, which shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 511 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that instead of "section 514" it shall read "section 104".

(6) Section 102 shall read as follows:

#### "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"Sec. 102. There are authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this title \$950,000,000 for fiscal year 1982, and such sums as necessary for each of the two succeeding fiscal years."

(7) Section 103 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 513 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), instead of "section 512", it shall read "section 102",

(B) subsection (a)(3)(A)(i) shall read as follows:

"(i) funding shall be given with equal consideration to Indian and migrant Head Start programs and to services for handicapped children, except that there shall be made available, for use by Indian and migrant Head Start programs, nationally, for fiscal year 1982 and each succeeding fiscal year, an amount equal to a minimum to—

"(I) an amount equal to funds obligated for use by Indian and migrant Head Start programs in fiscal year 1982, plus



"(II) a cost-of-living adjustment determined by increasing (or decreasing, as appropriate) the total amount available for such programs either by an amount reflecting the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding fiscal year published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, or by an amount reflecting percentage difference between the total amount appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act in such fiscal year and in the preceding fiscal year, whichever adjustment makes the lesser total amount available for such program," and

(C) in subsection (b), instead of "section 512" it shall read "section 102".

(8) Section 104 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 514 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that it shall read "this title" instead of "this part", and

(9) Section 105 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 515 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that it shall read "this title" instead of "this part" each place this term appears in such section 515.

(10) Section 106 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 516 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that—

(A) it shall read "this title" instead of "this part" each place the latter term appears in such section 516, and

(B) instead of "the date of enactment of this Act" it shall read "January 4, 1975".

(11) Section 107 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 517 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that—

(A) it shall read "this title" instead of "this part" each place the latter term appears in such section 517, and

(B) in the first sentence of subsection (b), it shall read "the Act" instead of "the act".

(12) Sections 108 through 113, shall bear the captions and restate the text of sections 518 through 523 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that they shall read "this title" instead of "this part" each place the latter term appears in such sections of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

(13) Section 114 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 524 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that—

(A) it shall read "this title" instead of "this part" each place the latter term appears in such section 524, and

(B) in subsection (b), instead of "the date of the enactment of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1978" it shall read "November 2, 1978".

(14) Section 115 shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 525 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that it shall read "section 118" instead of "section 518".

(15) Following section 115 there shall be a caption that reads:

#### "TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS"

(16) Following the caption of the preceding paragraph there shall be a section 201, which shall bear the caption and restate the text of section 571 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that—

(A) in paragraph (1), it shall read "Secretary of Health and Human Services" instead of "Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare", and

(B) in paragraph (2), instead of "section 513(a)" it shall read "section 103(a)".

(17) Sections 202 through 207, shall bear the captions and restate the text of sections

572 through 577 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that—

(A) section 205 shall read "this title" instead of "this part", and

(B) these sections shall read "this Act" instead of "this title" each place the latter term appears in such sections of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

(b) The Head Start Act, as established by subsection (a), is amended by striking out "Headstart" each place it appears and inserting instead "Head Start".

(c) Parts A and D of title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 are repealed.

#### EXTENSION OF NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAM

Sec. 2. (a) There is enacted an Act that shall consist of the following enumerated subdivisions:

(1) Section 1 of that Act shall read as follows:

"Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Native American Programs Act of 1974'."

(2) Sections 2 through 13 shall bear the captions and restate the text of sections 802 through 813 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, except that—

(A) such sections shall read "this Act" instead of "this title" each place the latter term appears in such sections of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and

(B) section 7 shall read "section 3" each place "section 803" appears, and "section 5" each place "section 805" appears, in section 807 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

(3) Section 14 shall read as follows:

#### "AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS"

"Sec. 14. There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 1982, and such sums as necessary for the succeeding fiscal year."

(b) Title VIII of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is repealed.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective October 1, 1981.●

#### REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST

HON. DAN MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1981

● Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, we must never forget about the tragic murder of millions of Jews that was commanded by the Nazis before and during the Second World War. As an appropriate reminder, April 28 and 29 have been designated to be "days of remembrance to victims of the holocaust".

The exact number of Jews that lost their lives during the holocaust cannot be determined. We do know that Hitler brought millions of lives to an abrupt end, and it is unforgivable that we have been deprived of the contributions of so many demonstrably industrious and dynamic people.

In remembering the holocaust, we must be vigilant that such a tragedy not be allowed to happen again. It is well known that Hitler was not taken seriously by those who were sensible until his victims could find no escape.

We should all learn the lesson that threats, no matter how idle they may appear, can be realized and thus should not be ignored.

The Jewish people have not yet been allowed to live in peace with their heritage and religion. Anti-Semitism still reigns in many areas of the world. I wish to applaud the millions of Jews throughout the world for their courage, their determination, and their perseverance against at times insurmountable odds. Let me also reiterate at this time my continued opposition to the suppression of Jews wherever it may occur and my vocal support for a strong and secure Israel.

Remembering the holocaust is not only a national expression of remorse for the victims of Hitler's attempted genocide, it is also a tribute to an extraordinary group of people.●

BISHOP TUTU

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, in his television interview with Walter Cronkite, President Reagan said the United States is willing to work with both whites and blacks in South Africa who were trying to bring about peaceful change, and that those efforts would be supported by this country.

Bishop TuTu, the Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, has been one of the leading voices of black moderation in South Africa repeatedly pleading for peaceful, evolutionary change. His efforts have not been welcomed by the South Africans, but instead condemned. On April 16, his passport was confiscated by the South African Government because of remarks he made during his March visit to the United States.

If President Reagan is seriously interested in supporting individuals who advocate peaceful change, he should urge the South African Government to return Bishop TuTu's passport and refrain from instituting and banning orders on his movements.

The confiscation of the Bishop's passport and the threat of banning which hangs over his head is one indication of the increasing oppression of the South African apartheid regime. Unfortunately, our foreign policy actions and statements over the last few months have only encouraged such actions by South Africa. To call South Africa a friendly country and one which we should support, as President Reagan has done, can only serve to convince the South Africans that their dehumanizing policy of apartheid which denies 20 million blacks of their basic human rights is not only sup-



ported but condoned by this Government.

Our Government should join the voices of outrage around the world and inside South Africa who have condemned the action against Bishop Tutu by the South African Government.

I offer for my colleagues' attention a memorandum from the National Council of Churches on Bishop Tutu's current situation:

The memorandum follows:

**BISHOP DESMOND TUTU**

Recent telephone conversations with Bishop Tutu in South Africa indicate that he is being subjected to a rather vicious campaign of personal vilification and harassment by the South African government with the assistance and collusion of other black leaders in South Africa.

Since his return to South Africa to a tumultuous welcoming crowd events have taken a turn for the worse. On at least three known occasions leaflets/pamphlets containing a vicious attack on his personal integrity, his honesty and the representative nature of his public position with regard to the South African situation made in the country and during his recent trip outside have been distributed throughout Soweto and other parts of the country. These public attacks have been focused on the Black community. Similar efforts are being mounted to affect the attitudes of the smaller white community as well.

On Maunday Thursday evening his passport was demanded by representatives of the South Africa Security Branch.

During an SABC (South Africa Broadcasting Corporation) protracted "News Analysis" program film clips of statements made by Bishop Tutu in a variety of public speaking occasions (speaking at the White Universities, News Conferences, Sermons) were extracted and re-edited so as to provide out of context responses to questions posed by a news commentator. The question was posed—the film clip containing his alleged response shown and then two other representatives of the black community were asked to comment on his answer. One such program included Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as a responder (see attached SACC/ECUN-EWS Telex received this date).

It is obvious that the coming elections have created an appropriate cause for much of this attack on Bishop Tutu especially in the light of the comments by the Prime Minister regarding his passport. Reasonable speculation allows one conclusion to be drawn: The government with the assistance of the Black leadership is probably intent on preparing the way for an escalated containment of the articles and statements of the SACC of Bishop Tutu or both. A possible next step would be to declare the SACC "an affected organization" tantamount to banning and/or to place the Bishop personally under a Banning Order.

In personal conversations the Bishop has indicated that should such an action be taken by the South Africa government against him personally he would defy the order.

The consequences of such a response could mean trial or imprisonment.

"Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches challenged his critics to a debate on his statement that "Apartheid is the most vicious system since Nazism."

Bishop Tutu said this at a press conference this morning (Tuesday) when he was reacting to the blistering attack on him conducted by Mr. Cliff Saunders on the South African Broadcasting Corporation TV on Easter Sunday.

Mr. Saunders interviewed Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who criticised the Bishop's stand on investments. They claimed that he supported disinvestment because he would not be affected.

The Bishop's full reply follows:

After last Sunday's S.A.B.C. T.V. interview which I am told dealt with my opinions and which were refuted by certain persons, one would have thought they could not sink much lower. The S.A.B.C. with Mr. Cliff Saunders is surpassing itself in touching rock bottom in its efforts at vilification. One would have thought they might have tried to pretend it would be a discussion. Why did they not invite me to participate so that my foolish views could be shown up for what they were? Why did they not have someone else apart from those known to be collaborators with the system?

But they have sunk lower. There is another batch of pamphlets attacking me. This is a well orchestrated campaign to vilify and denigrate both the SACC and myself. I am used to it. A magistrate has been part of it, cabinet ministers including the Prime Minister himself have had a hand in it: The Christian League, The Catholic Defence League and the Gospel Defence League. An Anglican priest has lately joined this unholy alliance. There are the scurrilous pamphlets which are distributed significantly by night because their authors do not even have the courage of their convictions. So they must do their nefarious work under cover of darkness. Apartheid is a vicious and evil system which can use only vicious and evil methods. It cannot stand up to scrutiny: it does not know what to do with the truth.

Let me say once more to all those referred to in this statement—there is absolutely nothing, just nothing you can do to me which will stop me from the work that I believe God has called me to do. More importantly, there is nothing you can do which will stop us from becoming free—all of us in South Africa, Black and White.

I am told someone said "I have no constituency—I am a celebrity leader". He is quite right—I have no political constituency, no followers. I do not seek such a constituency such followers. I follow only our Lord Jesus Christ and to Him alone I am loyal. I play to no political gallery. It is passing strange that such a nonentity as I am should be attracting so much attention from such as those I have referred to for them to expend so much energy in trying to nullify a nonentity.

I pray for them that God will open their eyes to the truth that we have little time left. I challenge them to show one untruth I have spoken here or abroad. I challenge them, anyone of them or all of them together to debate with me that "Apartheid is the most vicious system since Nazism." ●

#### JUDICIAL SUPREMACY

**HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important functions of the

Congress is to prevent other branches of the Federal Government from exceeding their authority. This applies to the judiciary as much as it does to the executive. Democracy means little if the decisions affecting the average citizen are made mostly by unelected judges.

The unconstitutional expansion of judicial power in America is described excellently by our colleague, ROBERT DORNAN, and his coauthor, Csaba Vedlik, in their book appropriately entitled "Judicial Supremacy." It should be read by every American who is concerned with maintaining our constitutional democracy intact.

This short and highly readable book covers a lot of territory in a small space. It shows that, from the founding of our Republic, those who have sought to subvert democracy and promote a ruling elite have seen an overpowered judiciary as a means to that end. The liberal establishment is no exception. Those who feel that they can govern America better than its people naturally appeal to the unelected branch of our Government to impose their will.

This problem is not new. It is described in "Judicial Supremacy" as one of the major divisions between Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, as Hamilton tried to use increased judicial power to promote his idea of "rule by the rich and well-born." When popular opinion turned against the expansion of slavery into the territories, slaveholders went to the Supreme Court, which ruled in the Dred Scott decision that slavery would have to be protected in every territory, thereby making the Civil War inevitable. Today, liberals use the courts to impose busing and legalize abortion, and to enforce other unpopular and discredited liberal elitist programs.

I recommend "Judicial Supremacy" strongly to my colleagues and to all Americans, as a well-written and well-documented exposition on the most pressing constitutional problem of our age. ●

#### THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

**HON. HENRY J. HYDE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on April 9, 1981, I introduced H.R. 3198 for the purpose of constructive debate toward a compromise resolution of the controversy building around the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Since that time, I have decided to make certain clarifying and broadening amendments to it. Accordingly, I am introducing today a clean bill designed to more clearly express my intent with regard to pros-



pects for possible compromise on the Voting Rights Act.

As you know, Chairman PETER RODINO has introduced H.R. 3112, a bill designed to extend the racial minority provisions of the Voting Rights Act for 10 years beginning in 1982, and the language minority provisions for 7 years, effective in 1985. Furthermore, he would apply an "effects test" nationally to existing electoral systems.

My initial bill did not address the question of extending the language minority provisions because I think it is premature to consider them since some 4 years remain in their authorization. The clean bill is consistent with that approach. My bill did, however, address the controversy raised by the Supreme Court's decision last April in *Mobile against Bolden*, and the pending expiration of the racial minority provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the act.

In this bill, I seek to clarify the prospective use of the "effects test" in section 2. The Supreme Court, in *Mobile*, concluded that section 2 represents a restatement of the 15th amendment and therefore carries with it an intent test only. This clean bill retains section 2 as it now appears in the act, and as interpreted in *Mobile*, while creating a new subsection (b) which is designed to apply the same "effects test" nationwide which already applies to a selected group of jurisdictions under section 5. In short, my bill would prohibit any State or political subdivision from enacting any future voter qualification, prerequisite to voting, standard, practice, or procedure for the purpose or with the effect of denying the right to vote on account of race, color, or language minority.

This clean bill further amends section 3(c) of the act to permit an aggrieved person or the Attorney General to initiate an action in a Federal district court and obtain preclearance as a discretionary equitable remedy while extending the current language of section 3(c) to mandate the use of preclearance in a case where a "pattern or practice" of abuse can be shown.

The importance of this new change is that it enables jurisdictions now inescapably covered under the trigger mechanisms contained in section 4, as well as others elsewhere in the country, to operate free of Federal interference so long as they do not attempt to return to the kinds of discriminatory practices which brought about the Voting Rights Act in the first place. This bill places a 4-year maximum on the use of judicially supervised preclearance which is intended to be viewed as a deterrent to attempts to disenfranchise voters historically protected by the existing act.

Sections 4 and 5 of my bill strike the racial minority provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the act in the same way that

H.R. 3198 did. If Congress takes no action at all, they will immediately become eligible for bailout in 1982.

Section 6 traces section 6 as initially drafted, granting authority for the Attorney General to claim a pattern or practice of abuse and thereby ignite the mandatory preclearance provisions of section 3(c), as amended. Further, section 6 would create a new subsection 12(h) in the act which would allow the Attorney General to intervene in any private action instituted to prohibit voting rights abuse.

This is another in the evolutionary process designed, I hope, to generate some thought and debate on a possible compromise solution to the voting rights controversy. My mind is open, and I would be willing to consider any reasonable changes which might make my bill more effective and therefore more acceptable to more Members of Congress. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE BAY CITY CHAPTER OF THE SALVATION ARMY

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this distinguished body today, to pay tribute to a noble and dedicated organization which is celebrating its 98th year of service to its community. I am speaking of the Bay City chapter of the Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army came to the United States from England in 1880. Three years later, the citizens of Bay City formed their own chapter.

Since their formation, the Bay City Salvation Army has helped countless individuals, families, and organizations. Through floods, fires, and sickness epidemics, they worked unselfishly to help those who were in need or suffering. The only Christmas known to many boys and girls from poor families has been the one provided by the Salvation Army.

Mr. Speaker, truly this is an organization which deserves highest praise. Founded in England in 1865, it set its goals to provide service to all individuals, to uplift the moral, spiritual, and temporal well-being of those in need by providing needed comfort and basic necessities such as food and clothing. Most appropriately, their mottos are "Others" and "With Heart to God and Hand to Man."

As this fine organization gathers with friends and supporters to celebrate their 98th year of service, I think it only fitting that we offer them our heartiest congratulations and thanks. ●

#### MARY TOBIN: A WOMAN OF COMMITMENT AND COMPASSION

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, only on a rare occasion do I rise to pay special tribute to any one individual. But in regard to my good friend Mary Tobin, I do so proudly and without hesitation.

Mary is one of those exceptional human beings who has devoted her life to the benefit of the entire community in which she lives back in Brooklyn.

The list of Mary's activities and accomplishments reads like a virtual who's who—former secretary of the 63d Police Precinct Council, member of Community Board 18, a leader in the Marine Park Civic and the Flatbush Gardens Civic Associations, the editor of four community newspapers, and twice the recipient of the "Editor of the Year" award for journalistic excellence. Mary also found time to be active in spiritual and humanitarian affairs as a volunteer for both Kings County and St. John's Hospitals in Brooklyn and as a long-time parishioner and member of the council at her church.

In the last year's Democratic primary, Mary received more than 70 percent of the vote, reelecting her as the leader of the 42d Assembly District, a sure sign of her popularity and effectiveness.

Mary has also combined her extensive activities as a community leader with her responsibilities as a wife and mother of a fine family. She has managed to raise three children and care for her devoted husband Jack in exemplary fashion. Mary is certainly worthy of special praise this Mother's Day, which is also her birthday.

Mary Tobin understands both the value of the family and the importance of all citizens taking an active role in the life of their community.

The Biblical words of the Book of Proverbs accurately portrays Mary's life when paraphrased, "who can find a valiant woman—for her price is far above rubies. She opens her mouth with wisdom and her tongue is the law of kindness. She looks well after her household and her children and husband bless her. Many women have done virtuously, but she excels the most. Give her the fruit of her hands and let her own works praise her."

Mary Tobin is truly a woman of enormous quality, and I am proud to call her a friend. ●



# SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ACT

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1981

● Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I am here today introducing the administration's social service block grant legislation. This legislation represents a major step forward in eliminating unnecessary restrictions on Federal social service programs. Under this proposal, States will be able to more effectively target social services to those portions of the population most in need.

I am doing this at the request of the administration as the ranking minority member of Education and Labor Committee. I have several areas of disagreement such as the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act proposal but on the whole find it a fine document.

For the benefit of my colleagues who are receiving correspondence on the social services block grant proposal, I am including a section-by-section analysis of the bill here:

## SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ACT— SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

### SHORT TITLE

Section 1 gives the short title of the bill. When enacted, it would be cited as the "Social Services Block Grant Act".

### FINDINGS

Section 2 makes findings and declarations supporting the Act.

### PURPOSE OF GRANTS

Section 3 declares that it is the purpose of the Act to assist States to provide a broad range of social services, particularly to those most in need. Grants to States under the Act may be used to provide the services which may currently be provided under the Federally assisted programs which would be folded into the block grant.

### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Section 4 authorizes appropriations for payments to States to carry out the purposes of the Act of \$3,800,000,000 for fiscal year 1982 and each of the three succeeding fiscal years.

### ALLOTMENTS

Section 5 provides the allotment formula for grant funds to States under the Act. Each State's allotment for a fiscal year will equal the same share of the total appropriation under section 4 for that fiscal year as the State's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 1981 under the authorities repealed by section 13(a) of the Act, under authority for foster care maintenance payments under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, and (in the case of the territories) for social services under titles, I, IV-A, X, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act.

### PAYMENTS TO STATES

Section 6(a) directs the Secretary to make payments to each State from its allotment in accordance with section 203 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1963. Section 203 directs that States be paid at times that will both be consistent with program

purposes and minimize the time between payment to the State and its disbursement of the funds.

Subsection (b) specifies that amounts paid to the State under the Act from its allotment to meet the needs of a particular fiscal year must be expended by the State in the same or the following fiscal year.

Subsection (c) authorizes States to reserve up to ten percent of the allotment under the Act for use in any of the other three block grants for health services, prevention of health-related problems, and energy and emergency assistance being concurrently proposed by the Administration. The rules of the act under which the funds are being expended will govern the use of the funds. Amounts transferred from any of those programs to this one will be subject to the provisions of this Act, but will not affect the calculation of a State's allotment. The State is to notify the Secretary of any such transfer between block grants.

Subsection (d)(1) permits a State to use a portion of its allotment to purchase necessary technical assistance, from either public or private sources, to develop and carry out activities under this Act.

Paragraph (2) of this subsection authorizes States, in addition to reallocating funds to units of local governments, to give clear consideration to community-based self-help organizations of demonstrated effectiveness.

### STATE ADMINISTRATION

Section 7(a) requires that the chief executive officer of each State receiving grants under the Act report on the intended use of its grant before making any expenditures from the grant. The report is to be made available to the public for review and comment by any person, including any Federal or other public agency. The report must be revised as necessary to show significant changes in the use of the funds and the revisions made similarly available.

Subsection (b) makes clear that the State may use grant funds for the normal range of administrative costs, including planning, operating, and evaluating the program assisted under the Act, and training directly related to the provision of social services under the Act.

### LIMITATIONS ON USE OF GRANTS

Section 8 provides limitations on the use of Federal grants under the Act. The limitations provided largely reflect those in program authorities being consolidated into the block grant, and are intended to provide States the authority to continue activities currently funded.

### REPORTS AND AUDITS

Section 9(a) requires each State to prepare reports on its expenditure of block grant payments. The reports will be in the form and contain information and be prepared as frequently (but at least once every two years) as the State considers necessary to provide a description of the State's activities. The reports will cover matters such as the amounts and types of assistance furnished and the numbers and characteristics of individuals and families assisted. Copies of the report will be available for public inspection and will be provided to any interested public agency which may, in turn, submit its views to the Congress.

Subsection (b) provides that the State will conduct an audit of its expenditures under the Act at least once every two years, and, within 30 days after completion of the audit, provide a copy to its legislature and to the Secretary. The audit must be conducted by an entity independent of any

agency funded under the Act. The State must repay amounts found not to have been properly spent (or the Secretary may offset those amounts against other amounts due the State under the Act).

Subsection (c) calls attention to section 202 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, requiring proper accounting by a State for any Federal grant funds made available to it, and requiring that the Secretary and the Comptroller General have necessary access to books and records for audit purposes. Audit provisions in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 would be carried out under governmentwide directives designed to ensure that duplicative Federal audit activities are not conducted in addition to State sponsored audits using generally accepted accounting principles. The Act would apply to grants under the draft bill in the same manner it applies to all other Federal agencies.

### NONDISCRIMINATION PROVISION

Section 10 of the draft bill, modeled on a section of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, prohibits discrimination on the ground of race, color; national origin, or sex in any program or activity funded under the Act, and also expressly recognizes the application of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination against qualified handicapped persons, and the anti-discrimination provisions of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975. Whenever the Secretary determines that there has been a failure to comply with these non-discrimination provisions, the Secretary must notify the Governor of the State. The Governor is given up to 60 days to secure compliance. If the Governor does not secure timely compliance, the Secretary may refer the matter to the Attorney General and recommend the commencement of a civil action to secure compliance. Alternatively, the Attorney General may institute proceedings under current statutes, such as title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that now apply to discrimination.

### TRAINING AND ONGOING PROJECTS

Section 11 authorizes the Secretary, either directly or through grants or contracts, to provide for training related to the purposes of the Act, and for ongoing projects of national or regional significance, including a national telecommunications network to assist runaway and homeless youth, a national center for information on child abuse and neglect, and a national adoption information exchange system. Activities under this section will not be funded from amounts appropriated under section 4 for allotment to the States, but from additional sums to be provided to the Secretary, under this section, for the conduct of direct Federal activities.

### DEFINITIONS

Section 12 defines "Secretary" to mean the Secretary of Health and Human Services and "State" to include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

### REPEALS

Section 13(a) repeals programs superseded by the grant program under the Act. This subsection repeals the child welfare services program and the foster care and adoption assistance program under parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act; the social services program under title XX of the



Social Security Act; the authority in titles I, X, XIV, and XVI and part A of title IV of the Social Security Act for provision of social services in the territories; the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974; the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978; the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974); the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (except for the definition of a handicapped individual at section 7(7)), and the nondiscrimination provisions at sections 501, 503, 504, 505, and 507; and the Community Services Act of 1974 (except for the Head Start, Native American, and community economic development programs).●

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 7, 1981, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Business meeting, to continue markup of S. 480, S. 884, S. 902, S. 943, and S. 994, bills providing price and income protection for farmers and to assure consumers of an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices.

324 Russell Building

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to markup proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for the Export Administration Act and international affairs programs of the Department of the Treasury.

5302 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

Business meeting, to markup S. 1095, establishing a National Board of Water Policy for the development of a comprehensive water management program, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for the Water Resources Council, and the

Office of Water Research and Technology.

4200 Dirksen Building

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 639, relating to the income tax treatment of incentive stock options, S. 702, to allow an income deduction for certain motor carrier operating authorities, and S. 738, to benefit the Port Authority of St. Paul, Minn., by permitting certain advance refunding issues of industrial revenue bonds to qualify under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.

2221 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Security and Terrorism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 391, establishing criminal penalties for the disclosure of classified information identifying an individual engaged in foreign intelligence activities for the U.S. Government.

2228 Dirksen Building

9:45 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee

Business meeting, to markup S. 755, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for Federal alcohol and drug abuse programs.

1224 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 71, approving the Constitution of the Virgin Islands.

3110 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Education Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legislation to consolidate elementary and secondary educational programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for the month of April.

2318 Rayburn Building

10:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

4200 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 707 and S. 998, bills providing alternative financing mechanisms to fund the strategic petroleum reserve.

3110 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to continue markup of S. 480, S. 884, S. 902, S. 943, and S. 994, bills providing price and income protection for farmers and to assure consumers of an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices.

324 Russell Building

##### MAY 11

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 262, to provide for the payment of a specified sum to a named individual in full satisfaction

of a claim against the U.S., S. 478, to provide for the partition or sale of certain restricted Indian lands in the State of Kansas, and S. 547, to provide for permanent improvements to certain lands belonging to the Siletz Indian Tribe in the State of Oregon.

5110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 976, S. 848, S. 993, and S. 785, bills authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for foreign assistance programs.

4221 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1040, to increase the amount authorized as Federal payment to the District of Columbia, to compensate for lost revenue due to the presence of the Federal Government within the city.

3302 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

To hold hearings on S. 995, to provide for contribution of damages in anti-trust price-fixing suits.

2228 Dirksen Building

\*Labor and Human Resources

Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed reconciliations of higher education programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting on pending calendar business.

5302 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to continue markup of S. 976, S. 848, S. 993, and S. 785, bills authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for foreign assistance programs.

4221 Dirksen Building

##### MAY 12

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider the proposed Consumer Product Safety Act Amendments legislation.

235 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislations authorizing funds for preventive health block grants, health services block grants, handicapped programs block grants, and emergency hardship assistance programs.

4232 Dirksen Building

Select on Intelligence

Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

1224 Dirksen Building



10:00 a.m.

**Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**

To hold hearings on the nominations of Frank W. Naylor, Jr., of California, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Small Community and Rural Development, Mary C. Jarratt, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Food and Consumer Services, A. James Barnes, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture, and Kenneth A. Gilles, of North Dakota, to be Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture.

324 Russell Building

**Appropriations****District of Columbia Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the government of the District of Columbia, receiving testimony on public education system programs.

1114 Dirksen Building

**Energy and Natural Resources**

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

**Governmental Affairs**

To hold hearings on S. 1080, to improve and modify the Federal regulatory process.

3302 Dirksen Building

**Judiciary**

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

2228 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

**Appropriations****Foreign Operations Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for certain international security assistance programs of the Department of State.

S-126, Capitol

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.

**Appropriations****\*Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Gallery of Art, and the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

1224 Dirksen Building

**Labor and Human Resources**

Business meeting, to mark up S. 755, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for Federal alcohol and drug abuse programs, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for adolescent pregnancy programs, the Older Americans Act, ACTION, and the Head Start program.

4232 Dirksen Building

9:15 a.m.

**Appropriations****Defense Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on Air Force manpower and reserve programs.

1223 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

**Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**

To resume oversight hearings to review major banking and consumer protection laws, focusing on money market mutual fund and securities regulators.

5302 Dirksen Building

**Foreign Relations**

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 976, S. 848, S. 993, and S. 785, bills authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for foreign assistance programs.

4221 Dirksen Building

**Governmental Affairs****Federal Expenditures, Research and Rules Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 30, requiring each Federal agency to pay interest on contract payments more than 30 days overdue, and related measures intended to improve the Federal Government's bill payment performance.

5110 Dirksen Building

**Governmental Affairs****Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations**

To hold oversight hearings on alleged fraud and abuse activities within certain home health care services.

3302 Dirksen Building

**Small Business****\*Innovation and Technology Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 881, proposed Small Business Innovation Research Act.

424 Russell Building

**Veterans' Affairs**

Business meeting, to mark up S. 468, establishing an advisory committee on former prisoners of war, making such veterans eligible for certain health care benefits, S. 1008, exempting by law the retire-recalled military personnel assigned to the American Battle Monuments Commission from the end strengths and grade limitations that are authorized to the military departments which furnish them, and related measures including titles II and III of S. 26, S. 380, S. 458, S. 636, S. 689, S. 872, S. 914, and S. 921.

412 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

**Appropriations****Military Construction Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Navy and Marine Corps construction program.

1114 Dirksen Building

**Environment and Public Works**

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

**Finance**

To hold hearings on the tax reduction proposals in the administration's program for economic recovery.

2221 Dirksen Building

**Judiciary**

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

2228 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.

**Governmental Affairs****Intergovernmental Affairs**

To hold oversight hearings to review the current Federal allocation Formula process of assistance to State and local governments, and on fiscal disparities within the Federal budget system.

235 Russell Building

2:00 p.m.

**Appropriations****Foreign Operations Subcommittee**

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for certain international programs of the Department of State.

S-126, Capitol

**Energy and Natural Resources**

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

**Environment and Public Works**

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

**Foreign Relations**

Business meeting, to continue markup of S. 976, S. 848, S. 993, and S. 785, bills authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for foreign assistance programs.

4221 Dirksen Building

3:00 p.m.

**Appropriations****District of Columbia Subcommittee**

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the government of the District of Columbia, receiving testimony on the Office of Business and Economic Development, and certain economic development and regulation programs.

1114 Dirksen Building

MAY 14

9:00 a.m.

**Appropriations****Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Office of Territorial Affairs, Department of the Interior.

1223 Dirksen Building

**Governmental Affairs****Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed cost of living adjustments for Federal employees in foreign lands.

Room to be announced

**Judiciary****Regulatory Reform Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 1080, to improve and modify the Federal regulatory process.

2228 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

**Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry****Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed reforms in programs of the Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.

324 Russell Building

**Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**

To continue oversight hearings to review major banking and consumer protection laws, focusing on money market mutual funds and financial industry representatives.

5302 Dirksen Building

**Judiciary****Constitution Subcommittee**

To hold oversight hearings to explore the state of the law with respect to school busing.

5110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

**Finance**

To continue hearings on the tax reduction proposals in the administration's program for economic recovery.

2221 Dirksen Building



## Governmental Affairs

## \*Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To continue oversight hearings on alleged fraud and abuse activities within certain home health care services.

3302 Dirksen Building

10:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## \*District of Columbia Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the government of the District of Columbia, receiving testimony on human support service programs.

1114 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for foreign operation programs, receiving testimony from congressional and public witnesses.

S-126, Capitol

## Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

## \*Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

3302 Dirksen Building

## MAY 15

9:30 a.m.

## Judiciary

## Agency Administration Subcommittee

To hold hearings on section 5, modifying current law governing judicial review of Federal agencies actions of S. 1080, proposed Regulatory Reform Act.

5110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

## Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

## Governmental Affairs

## Federal Expenditures, Research, and Rules Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the operation of the Federal procurement system.

3302 Dirksen Building

## MAY 18

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## \*Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the defense establishment, receiving testimony on Air Force operations and maintenance programs.

1223 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

## Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To resume oversight hearings to review major banking and consumer protection laws, focusing on consumer credit regulators and consumer group and industry representatives.

5302 Dirksen Building

## Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up proposed reconciliations of those programs which fall under the committee's legislative jurisdiction.

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the

Guard and Reserve Forces construction program.

1224 Dirksen Building

## Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to mark up proposed reconciliations of those programs which fall under the committee's legislative jurisdiction, and other pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

## Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Ernest W. Lefever, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

4221 Dirksen Building

1:00 p.m.

## Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the nomination of Ernest W. Lefever, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

4221 Dirksen Building

## MAY 19

9:30 a.m.

## Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue oversight hearings to review major banking and consumer protection laws, focusing on former thrift industry regulators and academicians.

5302 Dirksen Building

## Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed reconciliations of those programs which fall under the committee's legislative jurisdiction.

4232 Dirksen Building

## Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up numerous legislative proposals limiting funds of certain services and benefits for veterans, including S. 916, S. 918, S. 919, S. 920, S. 636, S. 1058, S. 1059, S. 1060, S. 1061, S. 1062, S. 1063, S. 1064, S. 1065, and S. 1066.

412 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on standby oil controls.

3110 Dirksen Building

## Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed reconciliations of those programs which fall under the committee's legislative jurisdiction, and other pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

## Finance

To resume hearings on the tax reduction proposals in the administration's program for economic recovery.

2221 Dirksen Building

## Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the nomination of Ernest W. Lefever, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

4221 Dirksen Building

## Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 970, to establish a Department of International Trade and Investment within the U.S. Government.

3302 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

## Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the nomination of Ernest W. Lefever, of Maryland, to

be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

4221 Dirksen Building

## MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

## Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the recent report and future plans of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

457 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## \*HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

1224 Dirksen Building

## Governmental Affairs

## Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the special prosecutor provisions of the Ethics in Government Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

## Judiciary

## Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the limits of constitutional restraints on the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

2228 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the MX construction program.

1318 Dirksen Building

## Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

## Environment and Public Works

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Clean Air Act.

4200 Dirksen Building

## Finance

To continue hearings on the tax reduction proposals in the administration's program for economic recovery.

2221 Dirksen Building

## Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 10, providing for creation of a Commission to design a blueprint for improving governmental performance at the Federal level and throughout the intergovernmental system.

3302 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Military Construction Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the MX construction program.

1318 Dirksen Building

## MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## \*HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Department of Housing and



Urban Development, and the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.

1224 Dirksen Building

#### Judiciary

##### Constitution Subcommittee

To continue hearings to examine the limits of constitutional restraints on the judicial branch of the Federal Government.

2228 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### Military Construction Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the MX construction program.

1318 Dirksen Building

#### Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed reconciliations of those programs which fall under the committee's legislative jurisdiction, and other pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

#### Finance

To continue hearings on the tax reduction proposals in the administration's program for economic recovery.

2221 Dirksen Building

10:30 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### \*District of Columbia Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the government of the District of Columbia, receiving testimony from public witnesses.

1114 Dirksen Building

#### Appropriations

##### Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

1223 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations

##### District of Columbia Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the government of the District of Columbia, receiving testimony on certain governmental direction and support programs.

1114 Dirksen Building

#### Appropriations

##### Military Construction Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the MX construction program.

1318 Dirksen Building

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

#### Governmental Affairs

##### Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to review the special prosecutor provisions of the Ethics in Government Act.

3302 Dirksen Building

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.

#### Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the activities of the National Cancer Institute, relating to contracts and procurement policies.

4232 Dirksen Building

MAY 27

9:30 a.m.

#### Labor and Human Resources

To continue oversight hearings on the activities of the National Cancer Institute, relating to contracts and procurement policies.

4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 1

9:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### \*Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on overall intelligence matters.

1223 Dirksen Building

JUNE 2

9:30 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### \*HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and certain independent agencies.

1224 Dirksen Building

#### Labor and Human Resources

##### Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and to hold hearings on S. 922, clarifying the meaning of "migrant worker", and to insure the proper administration and enforcement of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 3

9:15 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on programs of the Central Intelligence Agency.

1223 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

#### Labor and Human Resources

##### Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and to hold hearings on S. 922, clarifying the meaning of "migrant worker" and to insure the proper administration and enforcement of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

#### Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on procedures for the adjudication of certain claims, and to hold hearings on S. 349, to provide for limited judicial review of the administrative action of the Veterans' Administration, and to provide reasonable fees to attorneys representing legal counsel for veterans.

412 Russell Building

JUNE 4

9:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### \*Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982

for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on programs of the National Security Agency.

1223 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

#### Veterans' Affairs

To continue oversight hearings on procedures for the adjudication of certain claims, and to hold hearings on S. 349, to provide for limited judicial review of the administrative action of the Veterans' Administration, and to provide reasonable fees to attorneys representing legal counsel for veterans.

412 Russell Building

JUNE 8

9:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### \*Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on defense intelligence programs.

1223 Dirksen Building

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

#### Labor and Human Resources

##### Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of family planning programs.

5110 Dirksen Building

#### Labor and Human Resources

##### \*Labor Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 10

9:15 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on special programs of the Air Force.

1223 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

#### Labor and Human Resources

##### \*Labor Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.

4232 Dirksen Building

JUNE 11

9:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

##### \*Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the Defense Establishment, receiving testimony on command, control and communication programs and intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.

1223 Dirksen Building



## JUNE 16

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation to consolidate elementary and secondary educational programs.  
4232 Dirksen Building

## JUNE 17

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation to consolidate elementary and secondary educational programs.  
4232 Dirksen Building

## JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 349, to provide for limited judicial review of the administrative action of the Veterans' Administration, and to provide reasonable fees to attorneys representing legal counsel for veterans.  
412 Russell Building

## JULY 8

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 917, increasing the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for their survivors, S. 911, authorizing the payment of a special pension to the survivor of persons awarded the

Medal of Honor, and S. 915, S. 779 and S. 112, bills providing for memorials to honor the memory of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces.

412 Russell Building

## JULY 15

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to markup S. 917, increasing the rates of disability compensation for disabled veterans, and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for their survivors, S. 911, authorizing the payment of a special pension to the survivors of persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and S. 915, S. 779, and S. 112, bills providing for memorials to honor the memory of certain deceased members of the Armed Forces.  
412 Russell Building

## JULY 22

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 5, S. 7, S. 25, S. 26, S. 48, S. 105, S. 248, S. 417, and S. 742, bills providing educational assistance to members of the Armed forces.  
412 Russell Building

## JULY 23

9:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To continue hearings on S. 5, S. 7, S. 25, S. 26, S. 48, S. 105, S. 248, S. 417, and S. 742, bills providing educational assistance to members of the Armed Forces.  
412 Russell Building

## SEPTEMBER 16

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to markup S. 5, S. 7, S. 25, S. 26, S. 48, S. 105, S. 248, S. 417, and S. 742, bills providing educational assistance to members of the Armed Forces.  
412 Russell Building

## CANCELLATIONS

## MAY 12

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Ethics  
Business meeting, to consider further the proposed revisions to the Senate Code of Official Conduct.  
457 Russell Building

## MAY 14

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Ethics  
Business meeting, to consider further the proposed revisions to the Senate Code of Official Conduct.  
6226 Dirksen Building

## MAY 19

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1982 for the government of the District of Columbia.  
1114 Dirksen Building